

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON STOCKHOLM DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE**Gromyko Reaffirms Soviet Stand**

OW190157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko reiterated here today that his country will not return to the Geneva talks unless the United States and its NATO allies display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. In his address at the European Disarmament Conference here, Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet position in response to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' challenge Tuesday to Moscow to return to the Geneva talks.

He accused the United States of exporting militarism, enmity and war hysteria to Western Europe along with its missiles. He said in a hard tone that "the blame for disrupting the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on limiting nuclear arms in Europe lies with the U.S. Administration." Without mentioning Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe, he called the current statements by the U.S. Administration on its readiness for negotiations against the background of the continuing deployment of missiles "a verbal cover-up for its policy."

**Shultz Says No Progress**

OW200352 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters in Oslo today that there was no substantial progress in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Stockholm on the resumption of Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva and Vienna, according to reports from the Norwegian capital. He said, "We made no headway on that subject....there was absolutely no movement." However, he said the United States is always "ready to talk, to negotiate."

Shultz made a short visit to Norway after attending the opening of the 35-nation conference on European security and disarmament. He briefed Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray about his talks with Gromyko and exchanged views on East-West relations. Shultz left Oslo for Washington this afternoon.

**RENMIN RIBAO on Conference**

HK191247 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 7

["Newsletter from Belgium" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yao Li: "Ins and Outs of the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] On 17 January, a conference, attended by 35 countries, on establishing trust and security measures in Europe and on disarmament opened in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the conference. This is the first international conference at which senior U.S. and Soviet officials will have met since the suspension of the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons. European countries hope that the conference and the meeting of U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers will change the current "cold relations" between the West and the East and result in a favorable turn for the better in relations between West and East.

This desire of West European countries is understandable. In 1983, a year which saw fierce tussels between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, a series of talks between the two countries were suspended, the nuclear arms race was further escalated, and East-West relations were once again bogged down in crisis.

But the people of Europe, longing for peace, strongly oppose the nuclear arms race between the superpowers and are unwilling to see Western Europe become a "stake" of the two superpowers in the nuclear arms race. The European countries have shown widespread concern and anxiety at the current strained situation and cherish great expectations for the Stockholm conference. Even those countries which have started deploying U.S. missiles also hope that the conference will lead to resumption of the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons.

The convocation of the Stockholm conference was decided on at the Madrid follow-up meeting of the CSCE last year. According to the original plan, only senior officials of all the countries should be present and the foreign ministers of the countries could be absent. However, as a result of continuous worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations and repeated suspension of various channels for dialogues between the two countries, the Stockholm conference has become the only venue at which the West and the East can discuss the problem of arms control. In order to make full use of this sole channel, the foreign ministers of all NATO countries, at a ministerial council meeting held last December, unanimously decided to take part in the opening ceremony of the Stockholm conference. The Brussels statement issued after the council meeting made an appeal to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies, calling on the foreign ministers of these countries to attend the conference so as to jointly discuss the problem of "establishing balanced and constructive relations and achieving genuine detente." The Soviet Union was tardy in making a decision, and it was only shortly before the New Year that the Soviet Union announced that Gromyko would attend the conference and meet Shultz.

It seems that Western Europe relaxed on hearing the news that the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union would meet in Stockholm. But whether the meeting of Shultz and Gromyko can promote the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks and result in a favorable change toward a "thawing" of the relations between East and West is open to doubt. This is because the Stockholm conference, the first phase of which will last 3 years, will only discuss the problem of "establishing trust and security measures." Probably the problem of disarmament in Europe will be discussed until 1986 and the discussion will be limited to the reduction of conventional weaponry. There is no likelihood of holding substantial discussions on the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has set the keynote for the conference. Recently, Gromyko said that the Soviet Union has not changed its position on nuclear arms talks since the Soviet representatives left the conference table at the Geneva talks. He and Andropov emphatically pointed out: "The Soviet Union will return to the conference table only when the West is willing to restore the situation existing before the deployment of missiles." Shultz also said that although the United States is ready to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and resume "constructive yet realistic dialogue," it has no intention of making concessions on the issue of missiles in Europe in order to resume the two sets of nuclear arms talks.

Despite all this, West European opinion is still that the fact that Eastern and Western countries can sit down together to discuss problems is itself beneficial to relaxation of the strained atmosphere. FRG Chancellor Kohl holds that although this conference can not replace the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks at Geneva, "talks are continuing after all." He called on the United States to make efforts for disarmament and also called on Western Europe to strengthen unity and to refrain from cherishing the hope that the United States will protect "peace and freedom" in Western Europe forever.

Observers believe that what people are concerned over is not the results to be achieved at another protracted follow-up meeting of the CSCE, which is unworthy of the title, but whether this conference will bring some hope for improving the strained relations between East and West.

ECONOMIST QIAN JUNRUI REVIEWS WORLD ECONOMY

HK160952 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Qian Junrui, "famous economist and honorary director of this newspaper": "A Review and Forecast of the World's Economy"]

[Text] The year 1983 saw the economy of the capitalist world climb out of the nadir of crisis and begin to recover. It was also a year in which the Soviet Union and other East European countries improved their economies through economic reforms, most Third World countries were bogged down in serious difficulties, and in developing socialist countries, like China, the economies grew at a rate higher than prescribed by plans through firmly carrying out the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy.

The worldwide economic crisis, from 1979 to 1982, was the most serious crisis in the postwar period. The fundamental reason for this crisis lay in the basic contradiction of capitalist society, which had been intensified to an unprecedented degree with the rapid development of state monopoly capitalism and transnational companies. With the intensified rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union for hegemony, the political and economic development in capitalist countries became even more uneven. Coupled with factors such as the strain on energy and turbulent political situations in all parts of the world, the economic crisis nearly reached the serious level of the Great Depression, 1929 and 1932, prior to the outbreak of World War II.

With the United States taking the lead, the economies of the Western countries began to recover one after another in early 1983. This was because the "bloodletting" role of the crisis had been fully effected and the capitalist world's economy was able to start another new cycle. However, the speed and scale of the recovery has varied greatly from one country to another, with the United States having the greatest momentum, followed by Japan, and then by Britain and West Germany, while France and Italy have not completely shaken off the crisis.

The huge U.S. fiscal deficit, caused by the fact that President Reagan was forced to return to the Keynesian policy of inflation after following the retrenchment policy of the supply-side school and of monetarism, was an important factor for prompting the ongoing recovery, but this huge fiscal deficit is now gradually causing a reversal, becoming a key factor for restricting and weakening the economic recovery. As a result of the huge fiscal deficit, high interest rates and high exchange rates of the U.S. dollar against other currencies have restricted the expansion of investment in the private sector in the United States and have led to a shrinkage in U.S. exports and a rise in protectionism. Moreover, for this reason, funds have been attracted to the United States from other Western countries, whose recovery has encountered difficulties because of the shortage of funds. At the same time, the devaluation of currencies in many developed and developing countries also has increased their economic difficulties. There is a danger of the reappearance of high inflation.

According to this situation, we expect that the recovery in the United States will continue in 1984, but the rate of growth will fall. It is very likely that there will be another recession in 1985-1986. In Japan and Western and Northern Europe, the recovery will also continue in 1984 with a higher growth rate, and the situation after 1985 will depend on economic conditions in the United States. However, it is certain that the Western economy as a whole will continue to be racked by crises and stagflation throughout the 1980's and 1990's. It is likely that short-lived prosperity will occur in some capitalist countries, but there will never be prolonged "uninterrupted economic growth in the world" and a "new period full of economic vigor" as U.S. President Reagan has bragged about.

In 1984, the Soviet Union and other East European countries will step up their economic reforms and will maintain a growth rate slightly higher than that of 1983 in the next few years. However, because the Soviet Union is indulged in contending for world hegemony with the United States and has to increase military spending, it is unlikely that the Soviet economic reforms will be carried out in an effective and thorough way. This in turn will adversely affect the economic development of the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

In 1984, most developing countries will remain racked with serious difficulties, and their economies will grow at a low or a negative rate. Some Asian countries and oil-producing countries will strengthen South-South cooperation and carry out the great struggle in a more conscientious and effective way against the old international economic order and for the building of a new order.

Under the present international economic situation, in 1984 China will remain steadfast to the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, will make use of all favorable conditions in the world's economy and avoid unfavorable influences, will more actively expand foreign trade, participate in international cooperation, draw in more foreign funds, and import more advanced technology and management techniques. We will pay more attention to developing equal and friendly cooperation with other Third World countries so as to promote each other. Our economy will grow healthily at a solid rate, slightly higher than that of 1983.

#### 'ASIAVISION' BEGINS NEWS EXCHANGE SERVICE

OW170415 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Seven Asian countries, under an agreement on "Asiavision," today started services of direct audio and visual news from each of them to the other six and to the world, a senior Pak<sup>i</sup> - an information official said today. The Asiavision, which groups Pakistan, China, Banglades, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Brunei, gathers and releases news in Kuala Lump<sup>ur</sup> Malaysia, Pakistan Minister for Information and Broadcasting Zafarul Haq said in a message. He described it as a method of self-reliance in the field of information and their dependence on powerful news agencies for news would be greatly reduced. Through the Asiavision the seven member countries can depend on their own national sources for the exchange of news and there will be a method to exchange news with other international agencies as well, he said.

USSR'S 1983 ECONOMIC GAINS, FUTURE PROBLEMS VIEWED

OW170853 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 16 Jan 84

[From the "International Current Events" program]

[Text] The year 1983 was the first year the new Soviet leader Andropov was in office. During this year the Soviet Union's economic situation improved somewhat; it reversed with initial success the continuous downturn in the speed of production growth over the past years. However, it failed to solve many contradictions accumulated over a long period of time and suffered an increasingly heavier burden caused by arms race. The Soviet Union will not find it easy to maintain both the balanced development of its economy and its present economic growth rate.

According to PRAVDA, compared with the corresponding period of 1982, the Soviet Union's industrial output value and labor productivity in the first 11 months of 1983 increased by 4.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. Labor productivity increased faster than average wages. Agriculture, after 4 successive years of crop failure, also took a favorable turn. Grain output in 1983 may reach 200 million metric tons, and total agricultural output value has increased by 3.6 percent, the level in 1978 -- a good year -- but a far cry from the originally set target of a 10.5-percent increase. The situation in animal husbandry also improved somewhat; the short supply of meat, milk, and eggs eased up.

Over the past more than 10 years, the Soviet Union has made great progress in its economy, but the speed of its economic growth has been continuously slowing down, reaching an all-time low in 1982 compared with all other post-war years. It failed to fulfill the 1982 task of industrial and agricultural output value and various freight volumes. Faced with this serious economic situation, the new Soviet leaders said it was necessary to speed up improving leadership over the entire economic sphere. They also held some special meetings and worked out some readjustment measures to strengthen the supervision over and promotion of economic growth.

In 1983, the Soviet Union continued to carry out the food program in agriculture, reaffirmed the principle of integrating agriculture with industry, promulgated regulations governing agro-industrial associations run at all levels on a trial basis, and organized and set up the agro-industrial association in an overall way. It also decided that it was necessary to continue disseminating the collective contract system for agricultural production and held that this system was the best way to solve questions in the economic accounting relationship between kolkhoz and sovkhoz. It also called for widespread dissemination of this system during the 1981-85 period of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

However, making progress this past year was not easy. Only 5 percent of all arable land is under the collective contract system at present. The state appropriated R16 billion for the increase of the procuring prices of farm products. In addition, the state took many measures to encourage departments related to agriculture to pay great attention to the results in agricultural production and to serve agriculture in a still better way. These measures played a certain role in the increase of the Soviet Union's agriculture production in 1983.

In industry, Soviet leaders stressed that to increase overall economic effectiveness, it was necessary to practice economy in social production to guarantee rapid economic development. They believe that it is now necessary to solve the question of expanding agro-industrial associations and the power of decision of enterprises. In this connection, they have made some readjustments over the past year, but progress has not been made at a fast pace.

To guarantee the fulfillment of the economic plan, the Soviet Union also improved the order of work in 1983. It stressed that it was necessary to strengthen labor discipline and discipline for implementing the plan. In addition, it worked out new measures of awards and penalties for enterprise leaders and workers and expanded the scope of spiritual and material encouragement. It also improved work in service trades which the masses often criticized and put the work of backward transport departments into good order.

For years railway transport departments have shouldered the duty of transporting more than half of the Soviet Union's freight volume, but each year they fulfilled less and less of this task. As a result, they have become a weak link in the industrial and communications departments. The fuel and power industrial departments also failed to satisfy the demand for energy resources at home; they failed to fulfill the task of exporting energy resources. As a result, energy resources have been in short supply.

Long-standing, unsolved problems also exist in the production departments of consumer goods for daily use and other production departments. Light industrial production in the first 9 months of 1983 increased by only 0.4 percent. Soviet leaders and the press point out that although the Soviet Union has achieved some positive results in developing the economy and overcoming difficulties over the past year, it is only a beginning. The Soviet economic situation has not yet fundamentally taken a turn for the better.

This year the Soviet Union must make continued efforts to solve its various economic problems. Not long ago the Supreme Soviet meeting of the USSR passed the 1984 economic plan and state budget, which set forth key tasks as follows:

1. It is essential to maintain the economic growth rate at last year's level.
2. It is necessary to strengthen discipline and improve organizational work in order to make full use of existing productive potentials. According to the 1984 plan, efforts should be made to better utilize the existing machinery and equipment, to economize on raw materials and other supplies, and to conserve energy.
3. Some units should be selected as experimental units for expanding the power of enterprises and heightening the sense of work responsibility. Experience gained in these units should be summed up and subsequently popularized.
4. As called for by the plan, work should be done to improve the people's living standards and, at the same time, to maintain the national defense capabilities at a proper level. That means that the Soviet Union cannot cut its military spending. This will inevitably affect the improvement of its people's living standards.

Because the Soviet economic difficulties have been accumulated over a long time, they cannot be radically resolved by making sporadic adjustments within a short time. In addition, the large scale of Soviet economic work and the intricacies involved make it difficult to institute any major change in the system. Soviet academic circles are now discussing ways to improve the management method, the system of work targets, the decisionmaking power of enterprises, and the remuneration of labor. Thus far, however, no complete and feasible plan has been worked out.

Another problem not to be ignored is the heavy burden of military expenses. With the continuous escalation of the Soviet-U.S. arms race, the Soviet Union has to use more funds, manpower, and material resources for national defense purposes in order to win military superiority. As announced by official Soviet sources, the military spending planned for 1984 is R17.54 billion.

But Western news agencies say the actual national defense spending of the Soviet Union is much more than the announced figure. This will inevitably cast an dark shadow on the prospect of its economic development.

XINHUA ON INCREASED USSR NAVAL PRESENCE

OW181616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Two nuclear-powered Soviet naval vessels have moved into the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean and dropped anchor off Tunisia with other Soviet ships, the Italian Defense Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said in a statement that the two vessels were identified as the cruiser Kirov and the destroyer Udaloy, both equipped with long-range surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's third aircraft carrier, the Novorossiysk, has entered the Indian Ocean, the U.S. journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported in its latest issue. The newest Soviet aircraft carrier, equipped with SS-N-12 surface-to-surface missiles with a 540 km range, was being escorted by an assault ship and a missile launching cruiser, the magazine said.

I. 20 Jan 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

PAKISTAN INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW161451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Elahi Bux Soomro, Pakistan minister for industries left here for home this afternoon after visiting Beijing, Guangzhou, Guilin and Shanghai.

Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, bade him farewell, at the Beijing Hotel. He was also seen off at the airport by Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of machine-building industry, and Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China.

BANGLADESH CHIEF OF AIR STAFF TO VISIT

OW200914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud, chief of the air staff of Bangladesh, is scheduled to arrive in Beijing next Monday on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Chinese Air Force. It is learned that during his week-long visit, Air Vice-Marshal Mahmud will hold talks with his Chinese host and meet with Chinese leaders. He will also visit Chinese Air Force units and flying school in Beijing, Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou. During the past two years, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Frshad, president of the Council of Ministers and chief of the army staff, and Rear Admiral Mahbub Ali Khan, chief of the naval staff, have visited China. General Liu Huaqing visited Bangladesh on two occasions, first in the capacity of deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and then as commander of the Chinese Navy.

PRIME MINISTER GHANDI MEETS SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

OW191520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received at her office today all members of the Chinese delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences led by the academy's president Ma Hong. In the conversation that followed, the Indian leader said, "We deeply believe in the importance of cooperation between all the countries. This will not only benefit ourselves, but also exercise influences on the affluent countries, if we are together." "I am glad that relations between India and China have improved and I hope this would continue. The improved relations would not only serve our mutual interests, but also that of the world at large, if these two big countries are together," she said.

Ma Hong, the Chinese delegation leader, thanked the Indian leader for receiving the Chinese delegation and expressed the hope for greater cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture and trade. Present on the occasion were G. Parthasarathi, president of the India Council of Social Sciences, and Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1541 GMT on 19 January carries a report on Indian Prime Minister Gandhi's meeting with the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which adds: "The delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences arrived in New Delhi on 7 January for a visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Social Sciences Council."]

## Group Arrives in Nepal

OW200752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, January 20 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [CAS] flew into Katmandu this morning after a two-week visit to India. During its visit in India, the delegation, led by president of the academy Ma Hong, held talks with the Indian Council of Social Sciences during which they agreed to exchange visits of scholars and data on social sciences and to hold a symposium on economic problems of the two countries. The Chinese delegation came here on January 7.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LW141553 Beijing ZINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Katmandu, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- While accepting the credentials presented to him at the Royal Palace by newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Nepal, Tu Guowei [1458 0948 4580], King Birendra said that the relations between Nepal and China have further been enhanced and consolidated in recent years on the basis of mutual trust and respect. He added that the two countries' friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened and expanded in the years to come.

King Birendra said: "Both Nepal and China are in favor of the five principles on peaceful coexistence and the two countries share identical views on many international issues." He praised China's important contributions to world peace and stability as well as China's support for the Third World. He said: "This has been reflected in China's support for the proposal to make Nepal a zone of peace." Ambassador Tu Guowei arrived in Katmandu on 7 January.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA

OW161806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1759 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), received at the PLO headquarters here yesterday Xie Bangding, Chinese ambassador to Tunisia, and had a long friendly talk with him. 'Arafat asked the ambassador to convey the heartfelt regards of his own, the PLO Executive Committee, and the Fatah Central Committee to the Chinese leaders, government and people. He thanked the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people for their sincere support to the Palestinian revolution. He appreciated the principled positions taken by the Chinese Government and people toward the Palestinian revolution at the time when the City of Tripoli was besieged. He said that was a great support to the Palestinian fighters and people.

The incident in Tripoli is detrimental not only to the Palestinian revolution but also to the cause of the whole Arab nation, 'Arafat said.

The Palestinians both inside and outside the occupied land will rally closely around the PLO and carry out their revolutionary struggle, he said.

The Chinese ambassador said that the Chinese Government and people will as always resolutely support the just struggles of the Palestinian people. He expressed the belief that the Palestinian revolution will overcome all the difficulties and win its victory.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR

OW191705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm today met Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhaonan. They had a friendly conversation on the Middle East situation and the development of cooperative relations between the two countries.

WANG RENZHONG, NPC DELEGATION VISIT EGYPT

Meet Mubarak

OW161708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received and had a 40-minute conversation here today with the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Wang Renzhong.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, Wang Renzhong noted that the Chinese and Egyptian relations have been very good in the past decades since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956.

Wang Renzhong stated that China will, as always continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and support the unity of all the Arab peoples to check Israeli expansion and aggression. When the Arab peoples get united they will triumph in their just cause, he said.

The delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon on an eight-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian People's Assembly.

## Meet People's Assembly Speaker

OW181849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly Kamil Laylah said here today Egypt and China hold similar views on safeguarding world peace, establishing a new world economic order, opposing racism and other major issues. He said this in his talks with a visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

He declared that Egypt will never accept any bargaining over its stand on realizing a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This policy, he explained, calls for the realization of the rights of all parties in the conflict, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the setting up of their own state. He pointed out that the recent meeting between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat proved the success and signified the start of a new strategy. He said that Egypt will always stand on the side of the PLO, urging all parties to stop interfering in the internal affairs of the organization. He said that in the next stage there will be many contacts to promote a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. He condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and for its practices in the occupied territories. He said that Egypt demands a total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon so that the Lebanese people can solve their own problems.

Wang Renzhong, leader of the delegation and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said China and Egypt are both developing countries with ancient civilizations and developing countries should cooperate, support, and learn from each other. He described China's foreign policy as one of independence. He said that China will never attach itself to any superpower, nor yield to any outside pressure. China's relations with the superpowers are established on the basis of equality and it will never allow any interference in its internal affairs, he added.

He attributed the current tension in the world situation to the hegemonism of the superpowers which are expanding their arms race for world hegemony. He pointed out that the United States is responsible for the Israeli aggression and expansion and the Soviet Union is still not willing to withdraw from Afghanistan and stop supporting Vietnamese expansionism. This morning Chairman of the Egyptian Ash-Shura Council Sobhi 'Abd al-Hakim also met and had a friendly talk with the delegation. Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din met the delegation yesterday evening.

PRC ENVOY HOSTS BANQUET MARKING DJIBOUTI TIES

OW161347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese ambassador to Djibouti, Wang Changyi, gave a dinner yesterday to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Djibouti, according to a report from Djibouti. Djibouti Acting Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Industry Fahmy Ahmed el Hag was among the guests present on the occasion. The minister and the ambassador proposed toasts for the further development of bilateral relations.

WEN YEZHAN ATTENDS ALGERIAN EMBASSY BANQUET

OW101324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Algeria's ambassador to China, Abdelkarim Ghraieb, and Mrs Ghraieb hosted a banquet at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Algeria and China. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan attended. In their toasts, Ghraieb and Wen Yezhan expressed satisfaction with the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the last 25 years with a hope for its further development.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S CANADIAN VISIT

## Newsletter From Canada

HK200922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter from Canada" by reporters Yuan Xianlu and Xu Deqian: "Friendship Is Even Warmer in the Cold Season"]

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (RENMIN RIBAO) -- On 16 January the national flags of China and Canada fluttered in the breeze along Ottawa's two main roads and the military airport. At 1640, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Ottawa by special plane and began his official visit to Canada. This is the first Chinese Government leader to visit Canada and the Canadian Government and public have attached great importance to the visit.

In order to do a good job of receiving the Chinese premier, the Canadian Government started to make many preparations long ago. Last weekend, Canadian officials who are responsible for the reception did not rest, but put in extra hours to make the final arrangements to welcome the Chinese guests. With the support of the federal government, the Montreal grand ballet troupe long ago began rehearsals of performances to be given at the evening party to welcome the Chinese premier. It has specially invited a dance instructor from China to give guidance to its actors and actresses in dancing Chinese folk dances. During the visit of the Chinese premier, a television station will continuously broadcast Chinese films. Recently, several major newspapers obviously increased their reports and commentaries on China. Some commentaries held that the visit of the Chinese premier at a time when new development will take place in China's modernization has great significance in the future economic cooperation between China and Canada.

It had been extremely cold in Canada since the beginning of this winter and heavy snowfall has covered all of Ottawa with a silver blanket, giving a special mood to the city. It was a fine day on 16 January. With a temperature of 23 degrees below zero, the gentle sun brought joy to the people. In his speech at the welcoming ceremony held in the airport, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "I have come with the intention of seeking friendship and peace." Friendship between China and Canada made people feel as warm as feeling the sun. When Premier Zhao Ziyang was disembarking from the special plane, Pepin, Canadian minister of state for external relations, who had come to the airport to welcome Premier Zhao on behalf of Prime Minister Trudeau, and several hundred people from all walks of life stepped forward to express their welcome. The enthusiasm generated seemed to make both the guests and hosts forget all about the cold weather.

Hardly had Premier Zhao arrived at his hotel than Trudeau called on him. Prime Minister Trudeau is an old friend of the Chinese people. Prime Minister Trudeau made a tremendous contribution to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada in 1970. He has visited China on many occasions. Not long ago, he again went to Beijing to meet with Chinese leaders on account of his peace proposal. Today, as Prime Minister Trudeau received the Chinese premier for the first time in Canadian territory, he felt even more attached to his old friend. For fear that Premier Zhao was not accustomed to the severe cold, Prime Minister Trudeau brought a beaver overcoat was embroidered with Premier Zhao's name in English. Some people said that this kind of friendship makes people feel warmer than wearing a beaver overcoat.

On the morning of 17 January, Premier Zhao came to Canada's parliament building. The building was built in 1867. It is a famous old building in Ottawa and is a symbol of the city. It was inside this historical building that the Chinese side and the Canadian side held cordial and friendly talks after Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Trudeau had held private talks.

At 1100, Premier Zhao gave a speech to the joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons. In Canada's history, only important leaders of friendly countries which have established special ties with Canada are given the special honor of giving a speech in Parliament. The press held that the Chinese premier giving a speech at the Canadian Parliament on this occasion was of special significance in the further development of China-Canada relations.

Prime Minister Trudeau first spoke to Parliament. He fervently praised China's ancient civilization and China's important role to the world today. He stressed the great significance of Canada's cooperation with China and the positive role of this cooperation in safeguarding world peace. When Prime Minister Trudeau invited Premier Zhao to give a speech, all Parliament members of both the Senate and the House of Commons stood up and there was prolonged, thundering applause. In his speech to Parliament, Premier Zhao made a brief and to-the-point exposition on China's independent foreign policy. He expressed his admiration for Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and pointed out that the fields of economic cooperation between China and Canada will be further expanded. When Premier Zhao concluded his speech, Parliament members again stood up and gave him more enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

The Canadian Television Broadcasting Station carried a live broadcast on this occasion so that thousands upon thousands of Canadians were able to hear live the important speech of the Chinese leader. Many people expressed their admiration for Premier Zhao's speech. A Canadian journalist said that developing friendly relations with China is the unanimous position of Canada's three parties and nobody can change this tendency.

#### Zhao's Parliament Address

HK191156 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Premier Zhao Ziyang Addresses a Joint Session of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons Expounding on China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the address delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang to a joint session of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons this morning:

Mr Speaker of the Senate,

Mr Speaker of the House of Commons,

Mr Prime Minister,

Messrs members of the Parliament:

I have come to visit your country at the kind invitation of Prime Minister Trudeau, bringing with me the deep friendship of the 1 billion Chinese people for the Canadian people. I feel greatly honored to have this opportunity to address this august gathering.

Contacts between the Chinese and Canadian peoples began over 250 years ago. At that time, tens of thousands of Chinese started coming to Canada and joined the Canadian people in developing this country. Many Canadian friends also went to China to live and work there. And in particular, Dr Norman Bethune gave up his life for the Chinese people's cause of liberation when the Chinese people were in times of difficulty.

In October 1970, the PRC and Canada formally established diplomatic relations, thus ushering in a new stage in the friendship between our two peoples. Sino-Canadian friendship has since then developed steadily, contacts have increased, and exchanges and co-operation have expanded. Many members of the Canadian Parliament and friends from all walks of life have worked unremittingly for and made valuable contributions to all this. Reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, we are fully confident of the bright prospects for the expansion of Sino-Canadian friendly relations and cooperation.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to speak about China's foreign policy and some related questions.

What is the fundamental principle of China's foreign policy? To answer this question briefly, it is independence. We do not attach ourselves to any big power and are not subject to any big power's will. We have determined our foreign policy in line with our judgment on international affairs and according to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and of the people of the world. It includes the following points: 1) to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; 2) to strengthen solidarity with the other Third World countries and friendship with the people of all countries; and 3) to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

You all know that in modern history China was badly bullied and oppressed by foreign powers, and the Chinese people waged long and bitter struggles and ultimately won national independence at tremendous costs. Therefore, we are jealous of our own independence and at the same time highly respect the independence of other countries. In the early 1950's, China initiated the five principles -- mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggressions, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence -- as the norms governing international relations. It is specifically on these principles that we have handled our relations with other countries of the world. We will never contravene these principles; nor do we want to see them violated by other countries in their mutual relations.

It is gratifying that the above-mentioned principles have been adhered to by both China and Canada in their mutual relations. The state of Sino-Canadian relations shows that countries with different social systems not only should, but also fully can, coexist in friendly terms and cooperate for mutual benefit. We are willing to work with Canada for the sustained development of our friendship and cooperation in the interest of the well-being of our peoples and the prosperity of our countries.

It is on the five principles of peaceful coexistence that China is seeking to develop its relations with all countries which include the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. China has all along valued Sino-U.S. relations. In the 1979 communique on establishing diplomatic relations, both the Chinese and American sides acknowledged the five principles of peaceful coexistence as norms guiding Sino-U.S. relations. The United States recognized that there is but one China, that the PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China, and that Taiwan is part of China. The United States does not intend to encroach on China's sovereignty and intervene in its internal affairs. Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, relations between the two countries have made fairly big progress. However, there have been ups and downs as well as twists and turns.

The main obstacle is the Taiwan issue. During my visit to the United States, I held friendly, candid, and serious talks with President Reagan and other leaders of the U.S. Government. The American side once again affirmed these principles. We hope that the two sides will work together, strictly abide by the mutually agreed principles in their action, and truly fulfill commitments already made so that Sino-U.S. relations may take the path of steady development.

We also sincerely wish the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. The present state of Sino-Soviet relations does not benefit world peace. We are trying to maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This requires the removal of the three obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations: First, the Soviet Union must stop supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea; second, it must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan; and third, it must withdraw its forces from the Sino-Soviet border and Mongolia. China and the Soviet Union have already held three rounds of consultations. However, the Soviet Union thus far has evaded discussing these three questions which threaten China's security. Although Sino-Soviet relations have improved somewhat in recent years, greater efforts by the two sides are called for if Sino-Soviet relations are to be really normalized.

I also want to say a few words about Sino-British relations. Negotiations are going on between the two sides to resolve the Hong Kong question which is left over from history. Hong Kong was occupied by Britain after the Opium War. China has decided to resume exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. We have adopted the following policies which we believe are reasonable: Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of China to be administered by the Hong Kong people themselves; the current social and economic systems and lifestyle will remain unchanged; Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of China to be administered by the Hong Kong people themselves; the current social and economic systems and lifestyle will remain unchanged; Hong Kong will maintain its financial independence and its status as a free port and an international financial center; Hong Kong will maintain and develop its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries; the interests of the residents and foreign investors in Hong Kong will be fully protected. Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will not be affected. All these will be guaranteed by a basic law of Hong Kong to be enacted by the NPC, the supreme organ of power in China, which will take into full account the opinions of people of all walks of life in Hong Kong. I believe that the question of Hong Kong can be resolved through negotiations between China and Britain.

China is a developing socialist country. We and the other Third World countries had similar experiences in the past, and now are facing the same task of seeking development. We firmly support them in their just cause of safeguarding national independence and developing their national economies. We are in favor of increased South-South cooperation, improving North-South relations, and establishing a new international economic order through global negotiations. The Chinese Government appreciates the efforts made by the Canadian Government for pushing the North-South dialogue forward and improving North-South relations. China will persist in its policy of opening to the outside world, strengthen economic cooperation of equality and mutual benefit with both developing and developed countries, and do its part in promoting world economic prosperity. We hope that Sino-Canadian economic cooperation may set an example of cooperation between developing and developed countries.

We believe that only when the principles of peaceful coexistence are universally respected, can our planet enjoy genuine and lasting peace. Unfortunately, not every country is willing to observe these principles. Hegemonist acts of strong countries humiliating the weak, rich countries oppressing the poor, and big countries bullying the small keep occurring from time to time. It is precisely because of this that we firmly oppose hegemonism.

We are against hegemonic actions no matter where or by whom they are committed. China itself will never seek hegemony. We have declared many times that if China ever pursues hegemonism, other countries should also take it to task. Without opposing hegemonism, international justice cannot possibly be upheld, nor can world peace be maintained.

The present international situation is indeed disturbing. There are so-called hot-spots in many areas in the world. The nuclear arms race between the two superpowers is becoming white-hot. The struggle over the deployment of the medium-range missiles has aggravated the situation in Europe where two military blocs confront each other. Under these circumstances, the people of various countries strongly demand that the nuclear arms race be stopped and disarmament realized. This is entirely justified. We appreciate the efforts made by Prime Minister Trudeau to safeguard world peace, relax international tension, and promote nuclear disarmament. We support his appeal for the participation of more political leaders in the cause of safeguarding world peace. We would like to continue consultations with Canadian leaders on these issues. We hope that all peace-loving countries and people go into action and urge the two nuclear powers which possess over 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons to stop their nuclear arms race, resume disarmament talks, hold discussions in earnest, and take the lead in agreeing on measures of drastically reducing nuclear arms so as to create conditions for joint nuclear disarmament by all the nuclear countries.

Honorable members of Parliament,

China takes the maintenance of world peace as a major objective in its foreign policy not only because we need a peaceful international environment in which we can carry out the modernization of our country, but also because we are fully aware that the people of the world cannot afford to undergo the scourge of another world war. World peace and stability are the common desire of the people of all countries. So long as people throughout the world unite to safeguard peace, a new world war can be prevented.

I wish to take this opportunity to point out that a strong and prosperous China not only is in the interests of the Chinese people, but also contributes to world peace and stability. Now, more and more countries and regions hope to develop trade and economic cooperation with China and are highly interested in China's economic policy. China's policy of opening to the outside world is not an expedient measure but a long-term national policy. While adhering to self-reliance, we also pay great attention to importing advanced foreign technology and equipment and making use of foreign funds. In the next 10 years, we will give priority to energy, transportation, and communication facilities, and import key technology and equipment for the technological transformation of about 400 enterprises. In all these areas, Canada has its strong points and experience. On our part, we also have many products which Canada needs. I am convinced that, as time goes on, our areas of cooperation will become even broader. Let us make further efforts to this end.

Honorable members of Parliament,

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, has invited the Canadian Parliament to send a delegation to visit China at an appropriate time. I am sure you will be warmly welcomed in China by the Chinese National People's Congress, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people.

Thank you.

## Governor-General Gives Luncheon

OW190112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Governor-General Edward Schreyer today gave a luncheon in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The governor-general expressed warm welcome to the Chinese premier in a private meeting before the luncheon. During the luncheon, both host and guest toasted to the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

Also invited to the luncheon were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Present, too, were Stanley Knowles, the eldest member of the Canadian Parliament, Flora MacDonald, former secretary of state for external affairs, Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China and Margaret Cartley-Carlson, president of the Canadian International Development Agency.

## Closer Economic Ties Pledged

OW190204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau have agreed to increase trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, a senior Canadian official said here today. This was the central topic discussed during their second round of talks this morning, said John Hadwen, director-general of the East Asia Bureau of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, at a news briefing this afternoon. He said that Premier Zhao believed that China and Canada can work together in many fields and bilateral relations have deepened despite their different social systems.

The two leaders, he revealed, explored the possibilities of cooperation in a number of specific communications, energy and hydropower projects which will involve technology transfer and partnership such as joint ventures. The two sides also exchanged views on current bilateral trade. The two-way trade has grown eight times since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1970. At present, the balance of trade is very much in favor of Canada. In addition, Hadwen said, Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Trudeau discussed a number of international issues including that of Kampuchea.

## Zhao Visits PRC Embassy

OW191325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang, who arrived here for a visit today, went to the Chinese Embassy in Canada this evening to visit the entire staff of the embassy as well as the Chinese scholars and students doing their study in Ottawa and Kingston. He was photographed with them.

## Addresses Ottawa Chinese Community

OW191311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a reception given in his honor by the Chinese community in Ottawa this evening. Some 400 Chinese in Canada joyfully came early to the banquet hall of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. They lined up along the path and warmly welcomed Premier Zhao and his entourage with applause when they entered the banquet hall.

Chen Bingliang, representative of the Chinese community in Ottawa, delivered a welcoming speech at the banquet, thanking Premier Zhao for his concern for Overseas Chinese. When Premier Zhao mounted the platform, the banquet hall was astir, and he was greeted by warm applause. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao first extended his most cordial greetings to the Chinese community in Canada.

Premier Zhao said: "Although they reside abroad, Chinese in Canada have always loved China. Chinese here warmly supported Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities at one time. Later, the minds of many Chinese were constantly occupied by the changes in the motherland's situation. Since the founding of New China, you have made numerous noble efforts for the sake of economic construction and the grand cause of reunification of the motherland."

Premier Zhao went on to introduce China's domestic situation. He said: "I am glad to inform you that the motherland's situation has improved each year for the past 5 years. It will be better in the future. Now the political situation is unprecedentedly stable, the economy is on a correct path, and the people have undergone great changes in their mental outlook. The whole nation is going all out to make China strong."

Premier Zhao told his audience: "Our goal is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We are now striving to quadruple China's total annual output value in industrial and agricultural production and to achieve a comparatively well-off standard in the people's livelihood by the end of this century." "The Chinese people have high aspirations and are industrious and courageous. They have the determination and confidence to overcome all difficulties, accomplish this grand goal, and stand on their own feet among the nations of the world. We welcome all of you to offer plans and suggestions and make contributions to China's modernization drive."

In his speech, Premier Zhao also introduced the Chinese Government's policy toward Taiwan and Hong Kong. He said: "We must strive to end, within our generation, the long history of the partition of China. It is the common aspiration of all descendants of the Yellow Emperor to accomplish the motherland's reunification and enable China to emit its brilliance once again. Let us make concerted efforts toward this end." Premier Zhao also expressed the hope that the Chinese community in Canada would "strengthen unity, live and work in peace and contentment, continue to get along peacefully with other nationalities in Canada, and constantly make fresh contributions to Sino-Canadian friendship."

Premier Zhao's speech aroused prolonged applause throughout the hall. Afraid that some people might not understand his speech, he specially assigned Gen Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, to reread his manuscript in Guangdong dialect. Representatives of the Chinese community presented Premier Zhao with a wood carving of a map of Canada. Premier Zhao also presented them with a carved lacquer vase and was photographed with them as a memento. This evening's reception was jointly sponsored by six organizations of the Chinese community in Ottawa. As early as the beginning of November when the news about Premier Zhao's visit was published, the Chinese community in Ottawa had jointly formed a "preparatory group for welcoming Premier Zhao's visit to Canada" and made preparations to give him a grand welcome.

## Holds Ottawa Press Conference

OW191649 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said at a press conference here today that his talks with Prime Minister Trudeau "were very friendly and fruitful [shi shi fen you hao, fu you cheng guo de 2508 0577 0433 0645 1170,1381 2589 2052 4104]." Premier Zhao said that the purpose of his current visit to Canada was to enhance friendship, strengthen cooperation, and maintain peace. During the talks, "both sides indicated that they would adopt further measures to develop Sino-Canadian friendly relations and cooperation, and strive to ease international tensions and maintain world peace."

Premier Zhao answered the questions of reporters. On Prime Minister Trudeau's peace proposals, Premier Zhao said that during the talks Trudeau briefed him on the progress of his peace proposals and mentioned some of his new ideas. "We discussed his new ideas. Our discussion was very useful, and we will continue to keep in touch and to cooperate closely." He said: "China has always appreciated the contributions Prime Minister Trudeau has been making for many years to the relaxation of international tensions and the maintenance of peace. China supports Prime Minister Trudeau's appeal for leaders of all countries to join in the efforts to ease international tensions."

When asked in what areas China may take concrete actions jointly with Canada, Premier Zhao said: "We hold that the source of the present world tension is the escalation of the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. At present, therefore, in order to ease world tensions it is most important to urge the two superpowers to drastically reduce their armaments. I think that on this point I am in agreement with Prime Minister Trudeau. We will cooperate in this area."

On the Hong Kong issue, Premier Zhao said that his optimism about a solution to the Hong Kong issue is not groundless. Progress has been made in the second round of negotiations between China and Britain, but there is an agreement between China and Britain that the details should not be discussed with others.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 0657 GMT on 19 January in its version of Zhao's press conference, renders his reply on the Hong Kong issue as follows: "He was answering a question at a press conference in the National Press Building here this afternoon: What is the reason for his optimism when he told the MP's yesterday the the Hong Kong question can be resolved through negotiations between China and Britain?"

[ "I can tell you there is progress in the second phase of the negotiations between China and Britain. But the two sides have reached agreement that we will not tell the details of the negotiations to outsiders," the premier said. He went on to say: "When I said I am optimistic about a solution of the Hong Kong question, this is not just a casual remark. There is ground for me to say so." ]

A reporter asked if China's policy toward Hong Kong is also applicable to Taiwan.

Premier Zhao answered: "The policies we have announced on the Hong Kong question are also applicable to Taiwan. In addition, Taiwan may get something even more generous."

[The XINHUA English renders Zhao's reply: "Asked whether China's Hong Kong policy will also be applied to Taiwan, Zhao replied, 'I'd like to say, first of all, that all policies towards Hong Kong that we are going to adopt can also be applied to Taiwan. And Taiwan may receive even more favorable terms.'"]

On the question of China importing wheat from Canada, Premier Zhao said that China will continue to import wheat from Canada for a long period of time. He felt that when the present wheat agreement expires, it will be in the interests of both sides to continue to sign a long-term agreement.

#### China's Open-Door Policy

OW190745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- China welcomes Western technologies which it needs and allows the introduction of Western culture, education and art which it needs, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told reporters here this afternoon. "But we will not introduce things from the West which the Chinese people don't like," he added. For instance, he said, "We don't import the culture of violence, crime or pornography which are opposed not only in China but in many other countries including developed countries. Every nation has its own identity and its likes and dislikes. The Chinese Government cannot impose on its people what they don't like."

He declared that the allegations of the arrest of a bishop near Beijing, the harassment of Tibetans and so on are pure rumors. On the matter of freedom, he said: "Naturally there is no freedom of murder, rape, or homicidal explosion. These criminal acts are to be punished, some severely punished.

"There is freedom of discussion with regard to theoretical and ideological issues. There is no such thing as persecution of intellectuals. Different views can be discussed at certain forums or in the press. Through discussion those who views are found incorrect can either give up or reserve their opinion. In a word, the time of the Cultural Revolution or its like is gone for good."

Another reporter asked, how could China reconcile tourism which is gaining in importance with its anti-West campaign? The Chinese premier said, "In the first place, I must tell you there is no anti-West campaign in China. When tourists come to China, they bring with them certain things which the Chinese would like to learn. For instance, many Chinese girls like your hairdos and your fashions, and they started imitating them. If you go to Beijing now, you'll find it is quite colorful and quite different from the past. We are glad to see this happen. Of course, not all things coming along with the tourists are welcome in China. To say that there is an anti-West campaign in China now is not true. There is nothing of the sort."

#### Zhao Hosts Return Reception

OW190739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- "Bottoms up for world peace! Bottoms up for friendship between China and Canada!" -- These were cheers responding to a toast of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a grand return reception he hosted at the Chateau Laurier Hotel here this evening.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau attended the reception and about 650 guests came. Among them were cabinet ministers, prominent figures in political, business, cultural and scientific circles, as well as representatives of Chinese communities in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

Zhao told his guests he was extremely happy this evening because so many distinguished guests came and that was symbolic of the growth of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He heartily thanked Prime Minister Trudeau, ranking officials of his government and all other friends, old and new, for what they had done to make his visit a success from the very beginning. He said he had no formal speech to deliver tonight and asked the guests to help themselves and have a good time. The Chinese leader shook hands with many guests and was asked to autograph the invitation cards.

Prime Minister Trudeau said that one of his three sons who accompanied him during his visit to China last November sent his best regards to Premier Zhao, and that he'll bring his three sons next time when he visits China as a tourist for they want to see the great Yangtze gorges. "You'd better go to China as early as possible, otherwise, you won't be able to see the gorges because a high dam will be built there," the premier said. Trudeau said, "You have made the right decision as China needs energy and electricity to develop its industries."

When the Chinese premier bade good-bye to the Canadian prime minister at the hotel entrance, Trudeau replied, "Thank you for your visit. I wish we'll meet again." Premier Zhao and his party will leave here for Montreal tomorrow morning.

#### Cooperation Documents Signed

OW190848 Beijing XINHUA in Eng'ish 0832 MT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Canada signed a memorandum of understanding for the human development training program here today as Premier Zhao Ziyang is visiting in Canada. According to the memorandum, the Canadian Government will arrange training placements in Canada of six months to two years' duration for Chinese personnel in key development positions. The objective is to upgrade the trainees' qualifications by filling in gaps and providing more up-to-date skills or expertise. After the signing ceremony, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Ke met with Andre Gingras, director-general of the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, who has come here to conclude the document.

Yesterday, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding on the China-Canada management education program. The memorandum provides that the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Canadian International Development Agency will cooperate in strengthening the economic management courses in eight Chinese universities including the Chinese People's University and Quinghua University. The content of cooperation includes advanced studies for research personnel, training of teachers and supply of teaching equipment.

RECTIFICATION, SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION LINKED

HK191041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Sha Ying: "Party Rectification and the Building of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Party rectification and the building of spiritual civilization are quite closely related. In his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "For a long period to come, at least during the nearly 20 years up to the end of this century, we must diligently do the following four things: restructure the administration and the economic system, make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, professionally competent; strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization; strike at criminal activities in the economic and other spheres that undermine socialism; and rectify the party's work style and organization on the basis of a conscientious study of the new party constitution." These four tasks are closely related, each interacting with and complementing the other. They are the important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and for the concentration of our efforts on modernization. For a given period, the rectification of the party's ideology, work style, and organization is of particularly great significance.

Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and the force leading the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. The leadership of the party is indispensable to the socialist modernization program. Therefore, the situation in the party has a bearing on the whole work of the country and is vital to the destiny and future of the socialist cause. Doubtless, the leadership of the party is similarly indispensable to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. For example, in the course of the party rectification, we will strive to unify our thinking, to further bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party, and to correct promptly all "leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies that run counter to the four basic principles and the party line. All this will ensure that the building of spiritual civilization can proceed healthily along a correct orientation. As another example, the rectification of the party's work style, the promotion of the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, the checking of the various acts of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of one's power and position, the combating of bureaucratism, the correction of all unhealthy tendencies, and the use of the exemplary role of the Communist Party members to influence and bring along the broad masses of people constitute not only the important contents of the present party rectification but also part of the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. With a fundamental turn for the better achieved in the party's work style, the work style of the government and the Army will improve accordingly. This will expedite a greater change in popular customs, public order, social conduct, and people's mental attitude.

Socialist spiritual civilization is an important feature, indispensable to socialism and an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. Without a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core, the building of socialism would be out of the question. Our party has advanced the building of a socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic task. Only when, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we strengthen education in Marxist-Leninism and communist ideology, inspire more and more members of our society to become people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, help people acquire a broader mental outlook day by day, and develop the new type of social relations between people based on a friendship can the building of a socialist spiritual civilization develop more and more intensively and extensively.

It was quite correct and timely for Comrade Deng Xiaoping to put the question of eliminating spiritual pollution on the agenda as an important issue at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Comrades who work on the publicity, cultural, and educational fronts must take an active part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. This is an important task for the present party rectification and is also urgently needed in the drive to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

In eliminating spiritual pollution, we must pay attention to methods rather than trying to handle matters in this regard in an oversimplified and crude way and also take a firm attitude and reliable steps. Generally speaking, the question of spiritual pollution belongs to the question of ideology among party members and the people and is part of the contradictions among the people. The principal method of solving ideological problems is conducting criticism and self-criticism through thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work. Whether in making statements or in writing articles, we must try to convince people by reasoning and move them with sound affection, and all statements and articles must be entirely reasonable and based on a scientific analysis in the form of seeking truth from facts. In correcting the mistakes of our comrades, we must keep to correct principles and help them in the manner of appropriately presenting the facts and reasoning things out. We definitely must not exaggerate their mistakes; still less should we use the method of opposing rightism with "leftism." We must check uncivil practices with civilized methods.

At present, in the rectification of the party's work style, first of all, we must earnestly study the party rectification documents. In order to prevent the party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily, top priority should be given to guarding against perfunctoriness in our study. We must endeavor to have a broad and accurate understanding of the party rectification documents, a profound understanding of the essence of the documents, and a thorough understanding of the great significance of party rectification and endeavor to master the principles, policies, and methods of party rectification. The study of the documents and the achievement of unity in thinking are the first step of party rectification. Only when they are implemented in the whole course of party rectification can the healthy development of party rectification be ensured. In the course of study, it is necessary to persist in integrating theory with practice, to correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and to strive to put into effect the idea of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects while studying and discussing party rectification documents. All party members, both new and old, must willingly take an active part in the party rectification and further raise the level of their ideological and political consciousness. Particularly the new party members and the comrades admitted into the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," who know little about the party's basic theories and revolutionary traditions, must strive to make up these missed lessons.

We are highly optimistic about the success of party rectification. The present party rectification enjoys the immense support of the party and the people. That a party in power dares to expose its shortcomings and mistakes in such a way is a manifestation of our party's being powerful, courageous, and confident in everything. We believe that through the concerted efforts of the party organizations at various levels and the broad numbers of party members, we can surely complete the tasks of party rectification successfully and build our party into a Marxist party which is politically purer and more militant and a strong core guiding the people throughout the country in carrying out socialist construction, and that through this party rectification, we can change the state of flabbiness on the ideological front and vigorously push the building of spiritual civilization forward.

Over the last few years, salient achievements have been scored in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, whether in cultural development and ideological education or in public order and social conduct.

The nationwide campaigns of five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves" and of "national civility and courtesy month" have brought about a considerably significant change in the social environment and people's mental attitude. In particular, the activities of building civilized villages (or towns) which have been carried out recently in the vast rural areas in an extensive and sustained way and the endeavors of the party to strengthen the ideological and political work in rural areas have played a great stimulating role in further maintaining and developing the already fine rural situation and in fostering new-type socialist peasants. Nevertheless, some people become engrossed in economic work and attach inadequate importance to the building of spiritual civilization and underestimate the importance of ideological and political work, thinking they are "soft tasks." Some party organizations are in a state of softness, weakness, and laxness and exercise flabby leadership over the building of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work. Particularly on the ideological front there are still a small number of people engaged in creating spiritual pollution, which runs counter to the party's ideological education and the building of spiritual civilization. For instance, in the theoretical field, some comrades are keen on dealing with the value of man, humanism, and the concept of so-called "socialist alienation" in abstract terms. This will in reality lead people to criticize, doubt, and negate socialism and cause people to lose confidence in the cause of communism and the leadership of the party. In the literature and art field, some people are keen on writing about the seamy and grey side of things and even fabricate wild tales at random and distort historical and actual facts; others publicly spread the idea that the supreme aim of literature and art is "to express the self," asserting that the abstract theory of human nature, humanism, and the so-called "alienation" under socialism must be taken as the main themes of literary or artistic creation; and some literary and artistic works even advertise obscene things and feudal superstitions. All this is incompatible with the building of spiritual civilization. The nature of spiritual pollution is spreading all description of decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and feelings of distrust in socialism, communism, and the leadership of the Communist Party. Spiritual pollution is enormously harmful. It blurs the demarcation line between right and wrong, spreads dispiritedness, laxness, and dissension and discord among party members and the masses of people, corrupts people's souls and will, and encourages the spread of individualistic ideas of all descriptions. It brings about even greater ideological confusion and has a more harmful corrosive influence among youth in particular. If it is not cleared up and wiped out in time, it is bound to seriously impede the growth of our later generations.

The elimination of spiritual pollution and the building of spiritual civilization are in fact two sides of the same coin. We criticize the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and eliminate spiritual pollution to promote positive, healthy, and civilized things, to expand the ideological front of socialism and communism, and to help people attain a lofty realm of thought. Conversely, by building a socialist spiritual civilization, improving people's political quality, and raising their scientific and cultural levels, we can more effectively resist the influence of spiritual pollution. Being engineers of human souls, fighters on the ideological front shoulder more important responsibility in the struggle for building spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution. They must use their own weapons to educate and encourage people to exert themselves and strive to make progress.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUN YAT-SEN, KMT-CPC COOPERATION

HK181257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Shang Mingxuan: Sun Yat-sen and the First KMT-CPC Cooperation"]

[Text] The great patriot and democratic revolutionary Sun Yat-sen dedicated his energies throughout his life to the independence, democracy, unity, prosperity, and strength of the motherland. All his life he strove for truth, upholding revolution, and advancing courageously as the times changed. His conclusion of the first treaty of co-operation with the CPC and his fortitude in organizing and establishing a united national democratic battlefield were even more illustrious chapters in his long revolutionary life. As Song Qingling said: "The 40 years of political struggle which Sun Yat-sen waged on behalf of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people reached its peak in his later years. This developmental pinnacle was his decision to cooperate with the CPC and together to carry out the Chinese revolution." ("Selected Works of Song Qingling," p 457)

His aid in bringing about the KMT-CPC cooperation was without doubt another of his great successes together with his allies after the anti-Qing Dynasty revolution.

## The Main Proponent of the First KMT-CPC Cooperation

The first KMT-CPC cooperation agreed upon by Sun Yat-sen and members of the CPC was a major event in recent Chinese history. Its occurrence was by no means an accident. It was an inevitable trend of historical development and came about as a result of both international developments and domestic conditions in China.

The 1911 revolution overturned the feudal autocartic monarchistic system that had existed in China for over 2,000 years but it was not able to complete the historic task of opposing imperialism and feudalism and there was no basic change to the semicolonial and semifeudal nature of Chinese society. However, after the First World War and the Russian October Revolution, there were fundamental changes in the historical conditions throughout the world and in China itself. The October Revolution provided a bridge between the proletariat of the West and the oppressed peoples of the East. China's old democratic revolution entered the period of the new democratic revolution under the leadership of the proletariat after the 4 May Movement and in particular after the founding of the CPC.

After the defeat of the 1911 revolution, Sun Yat-sen maintained his revolutionary spirit without flinching and led the "second revolution," the "third revolution," and two "movements to support the law," none of which were successful. At last, however, "trouble arose from within and was eventually externalized as armed conflict" and the new warlord Chen Jiongming, who for more than 10 years had been a member of a revolutionary party in name only, desired his death. His plan for a bourgeois republic was not and never could really be achieved. China at that time, as Sun Yat-sen pointed out with such painful clarity, "only bears the name of Republic of China; it does not have such a reality." The KMT party which he led lacked a clear program and thus fell into difficulties and many of its members became either corrupted or demoralized and were unable to carry out a revolution effectively. Sun Yat-sen was extremely worried about this and was at his wit's end. In view of this situation he yearned to start up a new struggle and to adopt new plans and methods in an attempt to shake off the difficulties around him and to give new strength to the Chinese revolution. Thus he turned his sights to what brought him hope -- the socialist October Revolution and the CPC.

At the start of the victory of the October Revolution, Sun Yat-sen began a correspondence with Lenin, discussing questions relating to the Chinese revolution and relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Sun Yat-sen was greatly encouraged by Lenin's theory concerning the democratic revolution of colonies and dependencies as well as by the two Soviet Russian proclamations to China published in 1919 and 1920. Hence, after this, even though the political situation was very shaky and there were pressing military affairs to attend to, without any permanent living place, Sun Yat-sen went to Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Guilin and met and held discussions with Wei Lin Si Ji Ma Lin [4850 6855 2448 1015 7456 2651], emissary of the Communist International, Da Lin [1129 2651], representative of the Young Communist International, and the Soviet Ambassador Plenipotentiary Yue Fei [6390 7378]. By understanding further the October Revolution and Soviet Russia, and assessing the painful lessons of cold-shouldering and destruction suffered repeatedly at the hands of America, Britain, France, Japan, and other imperialist countries, he clarified who his true friends and enemies were and thus he came to feel profoundly that only Lenin and his Soviet Russia could truly help the Chinese revolution, and thus he wanted to accept the righteous aid of the international proletariat and decided to take Russia as his teacher and in this way to promote the development of the Chinese revolution.

During its early struggles after ascending the historic stage, the CPC members proved themselves through their own practice to be the undoubted leaders of the new democratic revolution. They first of all raised the platform of opposing imperialism and colonialism and drew up suitable policies and strategies. They mobilized wave after rising wave of mass peasant and worker movements and propagated revolutionary thought over wide areas, illustrating their courage and revolutionary spirit, which did not fear even death. As a result of the deep impressions which he gained, Sun Yat-sen grew to understand that the CPC was great new revolutionary force and thus it was accurately said that "in his struggle, he relied on their clear ideology and dauntless courage." ("Selected Works of Song Qingling," p 465) During this period, the CPC exerted a positive influence over and gave useful help to Sun Yat-sen, through its members, including Li Dazhao, Lin Boqu, and others, as well as through its central organ XIANGDAO. The firm denunciation of Chen Jiongming's rebel crimes was particularly moving to Sun Yat-sen in his extremely difficult situation. Sun Yat-sen came to understand with increasing clarity that the fundamental aims and tasks of the new democratic revolution undertaken by the CPC and of his own national revolution were the same, that they were both demands of the times and of the people. In addition he understood that this national revolution could only succeed with the participation of the workers and the peasants. Thus he decided to consider this new and small proletariat political party as his comrade-in-arms and to unite with it to wage a common struggle.

The cooperation between Sun Yat-sen and the Communist Party came about as a result of invitations to the communists to join the KMT as individuals and to reorganize the KMT. In the fall of 1922 Sun Yat-sen began preparing for changes to the KMT and in all he called three conferences to tackle these changes, each conference including communists. Then he announced major policy changes in "The Manifesto of the Chinese KMT." In January 1923, after the publication of the "Sunwen-Yuefei Declaration" marking the establishment of Soviet Russian policies and a new era for KMT-CPC relations, he immediately adopted a series of measures, such as hiring Bao Luoyan as organizational instructor for the KMT and inviting Li Dazhao to Guangzhou to participate in leadership reorganizational work and repeatedly making personal speeches to KMT members in which he clarified his decision to unite with Soviet Russia and the Communist Party. Thus he made ample preparations for the work of reorganization.

In January 1924 he called the First National Congress of the Chinese KMT in Guangzhou, the main topic of which was reorganizational work.

The famous "Declaration of the First National Congress of the Chinese KMT," passed at the congress, provided the three people's principles with a new interpretation more suited to the demands of the times and these developed to become the new three people's principles, incorporating three major policies for opposing imperialism and feudalism, maintaining unity with Soviet Russia and the CPC, and providing help and aid to the peasants and workers. In addition, several domestic and overseas policies were drawn up which included revoking all unequal treaties. The new three people's principles were in essence the same as the program of the CPC during the period of the new democratic revolution and as a result they were accepted as the common program for cooperation between the KMT and CPC. As the Chinese democratic revolution surged to a high tide it became "the banner for victory in the revolution." After sharp and intense struggle the congress also agreed that CPC members and members of the Socialist Youth League could also join the KMT. At the same time it also outlined its organizational principles and system and elected members to a central leading body, including some communists.

The success of this congress, which Sun Yat-sen himself attended, illustrated the true formation of the first KMT-CPC cooperation. As a result, the Chinese revolution quickly surged to a new peak and thus an unprecedented great revolution in the recent history of the Chinese democratic revolution emerged to oppose imperialism and colonialism. Thus it was that "after nearly 40 years of devoting himself to an until then unsuccessful democratic revolution," Sun Yat-sen "managed within the space of 2 or 3 years to achieve enormous successes." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 335)

#### Active Defender of the First KMT-CPC Cooperation

When Sun Yat-sen was discussing why there should be a KMT-CPC cooperation he said "the KMT is in dire straits and about to disappear altogether and thus in order to save it we need new blood." ("Selected Works of Song Qingling," p 109) As he saw it, members of the CPC were the new blood which could bring the KMT back from the brink of death and promote the national revolution. Thus Sun Yat-sen did all he could to preserve unity between the KMT and the communists, defending the revolutionary alliance between the two parties.

Sun Yat-sen's proposal for cooperation between the KMT and the communists was supported at that time by many members of the KMT. Liao Zhongkai "has always been a most supportive person," and he "works with courage and with steadfastness," and could be called a firm pillar in the reorganization of the KMT.

Song Qingling, He Xiangning, Liu Yazi, and others all fully understood that the Chinese revolution necessitated a KMT-CPC cooperation and thus they firmly supported it and were of great help. History has proven that they were staunch leftists in the KMT. In addition, there were also many people who, seeing the danger the KMT was in and understanding that without overseas and domestic revolutionary support it would be truly difficult to make any achievements, decided for various reasons and from various angles, (such as seeking overseas support) to provisionally condone Sun Yat-sen's policy of unity between the KMT and the communists. Clearly these people were by no means staunch leftists in the KMT. When the situation changed, some of these people abandoned this alliance and even worked toward opposing the communists.

However, the KMT-CPC cooperation and its inevitable result -- the speedy development of revolutionary trends -- inevitably attracted another offensive from the imperialists and other, domestic reactionary forces. This countercurrent could not but be reflected within the KMT itself. Rightists in the KMT who represented the big landlords and the bourgeoisie adopted various methods to try to block and destroy the reorganization of the KMT, and hence also the KMT-CPC cooperation. Some of these people had shown their true colors at the very start of the move to unite with the communists, openly opposing KMT-CPC cooperation.

Others were covert in their thoughts, thinking that under certain conditions they could attempt to use the strength of the communist party, the peasants, and the Soviet Russian aid to achieve their own goals. As soon as the KMT grew in strength and as soon as the worker and peasant movement, under the leadership of the communist party had greatly developed, they wanted to abandon the alliance or even to attack it. Sooner or later the rightists in the KMT would want to hoist the banner of anticomunism and this resulted in a constant struggle within the KMT between the left and the right. In view of this situation Sun Yat-sen was forced during the last 2 years of his life to carry out an effective struggle to preserve the unity between the KMT and the communists.

Before the first national congress of the KMT the struggle between the left and the right of the party was gaining intensity. In November 1923, just after the publication of the "Declaration of Party Reorganization of the Chinese KMT," a group of 11 people, with Deng Yiru as their leader, submitted a written statement to Sun Yat-sen "impeaching" the communist party and opposing the policy of unity with the communists and calling for an offensive. Deng Yiru was originally an Overseas Chinese from Southeast Asia and, as a businessman in tin mining and the rubber industry, he had for a long time contributed money to Sun Yat-sen for the national revolution. Sun Yat-sen had very close ties with him and "had frequently written to him since 6 years before the 1911 revolution," "and no other members of the party had as many letters from me as Deng Yiru." (Foreword to "20 Years of Letters by Mr Sun Yat-sen") Although this was true, Sun Yat-sen was by no means tolerant of his anticomunist stance and he personally wrote to criticize his false beliefs, pointing out the necessity for reorganization of the KMT and unity with the communists and warning that they "should not be so suspicious." A little later Sun Yat-sen published the "Letter to All Party Members" in which he explained in detail the necessity and important significance of unity with the communists and Soviet Russia and severely criticized those who were propagating slander, saying that if this was not the destructive action of the enemy then it was totally groundless suspicion.

The first national congress of the KMT mainly centered around the struggle between the party's left and right concerning "The Draft Constitution of the Chinese KMT" and "The Declaration of the First National Congress of the Chinese KMT." The rightist elements attempted at the congress to destroy the KMT-CPC cooperation by obvious, covert, direct, and roundabout ways. Instigated by the rightists, some representatives opposed certain important parts of the congress declaration in attempts to break up the KMT-CPC cooperation. This caused fierce controversy during the congress, and the struggle became very intense. Sun Yat-sen maintained a firm position, and his attitude was very clear. He actively supported the leftist struggle of Li Dazhao and Liao Zhongkui, urging the congress to ratify the "Declaration" and the "Constitution" and upholding Li Dazhao's righteous announcement that Communist Party members might join the KMT as individuals.

After the congress the rightists continued their arguments and thus the struggle went on. On 1 June of the same year, Huang Lilu and Sun Ke proposed a plan to the central party authorities, demanding "sanctions" against the Communist Party. On 18 June Deng Yiru, who had been severely censured by Sun Yat-sen and thus considerably weakened, ignored the decisions of the congress and, in collusion with Zhang Ji and others, in the name of the central control commission proposed the "impeachment document" to Sun Yat-sen and the central committee, attacking the communist party and demanding "speedy and severe punishment." On 1 August some KMT members in Shanghai cabled Sun Yat-sen demanding that "he order all communist party members to withdraw from the party and that severe sanctions be adopted against communist party members." (Shanghai SHIBAO, 4 August 1924) During this period, rightist elements in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, and Macau put forward over 190 proposals for "sanctions" against the Communist Party and in addition published "Special Editions to Protect the Party" in opposition to the KMT-CPC cooperation.

In the Guangzhou MINGUO RIBAO and the MINGUAN XUNBAO, as well as in the Beijing MINSHENG ZHOUBAO and other papers, articles constantly appeared concerning "party purification." Of the 10 motions which the KMT Central Control Commission presented to the central authorities in 1924, 4 were in opposition to KMT-CPC cooperation.

In order to explain the various misunderstandings, opposition, and disputes which the policy of unity with the communists had attracted, Sun Yat-sen published "The Chinese KMT Declaration Concerning Party Affairs" at the beginning of July 1924 and once again reaffirmed the proposal for unity with the communists, clearly pointing out that "all those with revolutionary determination and who believe in the three people's principles, regardless of their faction, will, without exception, be accepted into the party," and asked that all party members "dispel their doubts." On 15 August, the second plenary session of the first Central Committee was held, which specifically discussed protection of the KMT-CPC cooperation and approved and published "Directives to All Party Members From the Full Session of the Chinese KMT Central Executive Committee." The "Directives" once again confirmed the decisions of the congress concerning the policy of unity with the communists and it clearly stated that the KMT's accommodation of the Communist Party was aimed at unifying and centralizing revolutionary forces and that the entry into the KMT of Communist Party members was also aimed at unifying and centralizing revolutionary forces; that both the KMT and the Communist Party had the same aim, namely, achieving the national revolutionary cause; it also stated that it was wrong to think that "entry into the party by Communist Party members would distort and change party principles." It advised all members of the KMT to "forget about former arguments and to devote their efforts to the future to achieve the work of national revolution." (ZHONGGUO GUOMINDANG ZHOUKAN No 40)

During this time Sun Yat-sen once again stressed that the three people's principles and communism were good friends and that KMT members should not oppose Communist Party members. He clearly understood that entry into the KMT for Communist Party members was a pressing need of the Chinese revolution and it was also fully in line with the aspirations of the peoples of all nationalities. Hence he firmly maintained and protected the revolutionary principles of the KMT, protecting the cooperation between the KMT and the Communist Party. His stance was clear and he was firm in the struggle against the rightist strength in the KMT. Sun Yat-sen said to Song Qingling many times that: "The most outstanding people are to be found within the Chinese KMT, but also the most despicable people. ....These kinds of people consider the party a stepping stone to promotion. If we do not eliminate such parasites, what is the use of the KMT?" ("Selected Works of Song Qingling," p 109) These words illustrate Sun Yat-sen's firm position in opposing the party's rightists and various other scum. Aiming at the complex situation among the party rightists he also took advantage of historical origins and his own prestige and political experience and adopted methods of differential treatment to achieve unity and polarization. Thus, for example, he severely criticized the slanderous statements and activities of Deng Yiru and others and educated them. As for Zhang Ji, who blocked party reorganization and was wilfully disruptive during conferences, he banished him from conferences and imprisoned him. Those such as Wang Ziyou, who openly tried to destroy the KMT-CPC cooperation, were expelled from the party and not tolerated at all. Thus some problems were alleviated and the crazy attacks of the rightists were checked and this thus guaranteed that the KMT-CPC cooperation could develop smoothly.

#### Exemplary Implementor of the First KMT-CPC Cooperation

The alliance between the KMT and the Communist Party was a cooperation between the democratic faction of the bourgeois revolution and the pioneers of the proletariat and it was also a cooperation between democrats and communists.

Hence there were both common ground and differences between the two sides. As a loyal comrade-in-arms of the CPC, Sun Yat-sen had full confidence in and respect for the CPC during the period of cooperation, and he listened earnestly to their opinions, being extremely open-minded and readily accepting good advice.

The cooperation between Sun Yat-sen and the members of the CPC meant that his revolutionary activities entered a brand new stage and there were enormous leaps forward in both his ideology and his practice. Although his class position and world view, which had been built over a long period of time, still frequently influenced his actions, Sun Yat-sen was nevertheless a great and progressive revolutionary. He never wanted to fall behind the times and always tried to ensure that he was in the very front ranks of the revolutionary tide. Every time he came up against a major topic which questioned the smooth progress of the Chinese revolution, Sun Yat-sen always put the interests of the country and the revolution first and open-mindedly listened to the opinions of the Communist Party, then chose and followed the best course.

The "Declaration of Party Reorganization of the Chinese KMT," published in November 1923, was drafted by the KMT provisional Central Executive Committee on the orders of Sun Yat-sen in preparation for organizational changes, and it was only published after his approval. The declaration recalled the 20-year history of the Chinese KMT and the alliance conference and pointed out that although revolutionary party members had made great sacrifices, in nationalist China "today there is a broken political situation and a bankrupt economy, the country is disintegrating, and poverty is spreading like a disease." In view of this situation, "recovery from this illness must depend on a principled, organized, and trained political group." It went on to say that "as far as the draft of the party program and constitution is concerned, the tasks, demands, and principles are clear and the policies are true and totally in line with the people's aspirations. As far as reorganization is concerned, it applies to all levels, sorting out the various elements, getting rid of the bad and retaining the good." It should be admitted that this declaration clearly illustrated the changes in Sun Yat-sen's thinking in his later years, for it pointed out the importance of establishing a truly revolutionary political party and explored methods of changing the Chinese KMT to save China. However, it did not outline a plan of battle for carrying out revolution under new conditions nor did it draw up any suitable strategies or policies.

Nevertheless, for 2 months after this, the "Declaration of the First National Congress of the Chinese KMT," ratified by Sun Yat-sen and passed by the national congress, developed in leaps and bounds in comparison with the "Declaration of Party Reorganization of the Chinese KMT." The former included the propositions of the Communist Party to oppose imperialism and feudalism and established the three major policies of unity with Soviet Russia, unity with the Communist Party, and aid to the peasants and workers, and in addition it developed the old three people's principles into the new three people's principles. It also proposed the rescindment of all unequal treaties, the annulment of all foreign loans obtained by the warlords, the establishment of the free rights and interests of the people, and improvements to the people's living standards in all 23 major domestic and foreign policies to be the political program of the KMT. It was also determined that workers and peasants might join the KMT "so that through constant hard work, we may promote the movement of the national revolution." There is no doubt that parts of the declaration, which outlined policies and the general party program, fully illustrated the help of the CPC and the international proletariat.

After Sun Yat-sen had approved the revised draft of the congress declaration the KMT provisional Central Executive Committee put it before the congress for discussion.

Because people were opposed to it, it became the most controversial and most frequently discussed question at the conference and especially in the declaration investigative committee. The crux of the controversy were the foreign policies and policies concerning the principles of the people's livelihood. With these problems in mind, Sun Yat-sen on the one hand gave a clear explanation of the question of the people's livelihood at the congress, reaffirming that unity with Russia "will be able to provide benefits for both Russia and China" and, on the basis of his understanding, explained that "there is absolutely no conflict between communism and the principles of the people's livelihood." On the other hand, after a long period of exchange of ideas with Bao Luoyan, he very open-mindedly accepted the help of the international proletariat and the CPC, and abandoned the "Nationalist Government's Program for Construction of the Country," which he had once considered might replace the "Declaration," and decided to "preserve the dignity of the declaration." ("Chronicle of the Life of Mr Hu Hanmin")

Thus Sun Yat-sen was completely satisfied with the declaration of the congress and he clearly pointed out that it was "an unprecedented move" since the founding of the Chinese KMT and that therein lay the revolutionary spirit of the congress. After the congress the declaration "should control every movement all of us," "and we should not act independently." ("Records of the National Congress of the Chinese KMT")

In the fall of 1924, reactionary forces under the control of the Guangdong comprador class, namely the Guangzhou merchants volunteer corps, with the support of the British imperialists, plotted to launch an armed antirevolutionary uprising to overthrow the Guangdong revolutionary government. At this critical time, when the revolutionary government was in danger of being annihilated, Sun Yat-sen, influenced and encircled by the rightists in the party, and at that time lacking confidence and courage, manifested hesitation and compromise and he even went so far as to believe that it would not be possible to continue in Guangzhou and that he would have to seek another solution. At the beginning of September he decided once again on the northern expedition and he personally ordered the northern expeditionary army to leave Guangzhou and move the whole camp to Shaoguan, hoping to find away outside of Guangdong itself.

At that time the Communist Party members did not condone this northern expedition. At the earliest signs of the treachery of the merchant corps, they pointed out that it was not possible to "condone and encourage treachery." Later they requested Sun Yat-sen many times not to adopt "indecisive policies" toward the merchant corps but to attack them head-on. The weekly paper XIANGDAO also made several criticisms, pointing out that the merchant corps "was the real danger to the revolutionary government," and that thus the military plan of the revolutionary government should be "first to break up the merchant corps, second to send armed forces to suppress Chen Jiongming, and only then to talk of a northern expedition." (XIANGDAO No 79) Sun Yat-sen considered the opinions of the Communist Party with an open mind and accepted the correct proposition, and with the encouragement of the mass of workers and peasants and revolutionary fighters, he adopted decisive measures and ordered a cessation of the antirevolutionary atrocities involving the slaughter of revolutionaries by the merchant corps, while ordering some of the northern expeditionary army to return to Guangzhou and put down the merchant corps' armed uprising and thus consolidate the revolutionary base. With the support of the people the revolutionary army quickly wiped out the uprising and this allowed the Guangzhou revolutionary government to gain initial stability.

After the coup in Beijing in October of the same year, Sun Yat-sen resolutely decided to accept the invitation of Feng Yuxiang and others and to leave Guangdong and move northwards, and thereby speed up the process of achieving the peaceful unification of the country, carrying out revolutionary propaganda, and organizing activities.

During the previous 12 years Sun Yat-sen had accepted an invitation from Yuan Shikai to go north and the result was he fell into Yuan Shikai's trap and no positive results came out of it. This time, however, it was very different.

Because he open-mindedly accepted the propositions of the Communist Party he gained the wide support of the revolutionary masses and thus he came to understand the trap which Duan Qirui, inheritor of the legacy of Yuan Shikai, had laid, and he thus carried out a firm struggle against and exposure of it.

The "Northern Declaration," published as Sun Yat-sen left Guangzhou, and the discussions with reporters as he passed through Shanghai contained calls for the launching of a national conference for all people's organizations, anti-Zao and anti-Wu armies, and political parties to end the rule of the warlords and to solve the problems of a united China and a free people. He said, "At this national conference to solve the problems of China, the first point must be to destroy the warlords and the next thing must be to destroy the imperialists who are supporting the warlords. Only after smashing these two may China be united and at peace with a long period of political stability." ("Selected Works of Sun Yat-sen," p 964) It should be pointed out that it was originally the CPC who made the call for the national conference in 1923 and who, in the fourth proposition concerning the political situation, published in November 1924, gave a clear explanation. Sun Yat-sen praised what the Communist Party had to say, namely that "only with this kind of a national conference can there be any hope for solving China's political problems because such a conference is made up of those directly elected by the people's groups and thus it can represent the people's wishes and rights." (XIANGDAO No 92) He accepted this proposition and took it as the main aim of his political activities at that time. Sun Yat-sen, who was seriously ill at the time, was filled with indignation at the way Duan Qirui went down on his knees before the imperialists and propagated and launched the "reconstruction conference" with the intention of then sharing out political power. He indignantly denounced this treacherous proposition and he decisively made a clear division between himself and the reactionary and evil powers who were acting as the running dogs of imperialism, refusing to participate in the "reconstruction conference," and instead began actively preparing for the national conference, thus showing a firm and unmoving position.

The above three examples may be said to illustrate the way in which Sun Yat-sen put the interests of the country and the people first when handling relations with the Communist Party and the way he open-mindedly listened to and accepted the help of his friends the CPC. Sun Yat-sen suffered and struggled for 40 years to build up China and his aim was to ensure that China could become an independent, democratic, united, and strong country in the world. And it was only on the basis of these lofty beliefs that he was able to present such a lofty character in the KMT-CPC cooperation.

The KMT-CPC cooperation drawn up by Sun Yat-sen and members of the Communist Party not only brought about the great northern expedition, it also established a model for the two parties to fight side by side in the Chinese revolution and construction later on. Around 1937, when the Japanese imperialists invaded China, the Chinese KMT and the CPC joined hands once again and as a result managed to repel the Japanese and save the nation. Today, in our undertaking to complete the unity, prosperity, and development of the Chinese people and China itself, the experiences and lessons of the first KMT-CPC cooperation are still of an important realistic significance.

The first KMT-CPC cooperation is one of the earliest examples of a united front between the proletarian political party and the bourgeois revolutionary democratic faction in semicolonial and semifuedal China.

It had a resounding reaction from among the revolutionary peoples of the world. This was especially true of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, who were experiencing suffering similar to that of the people of China and who were carrying out a similar kind of struggle. Thus for them it provided experiences and lessons to be examined and assessed.

The achievement of the first KMT-CPC cooperation took place 60 years ago. Today the Chinese people have, under the guidance of the CPC, overturned the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucracy and they have completed a new democratic revolution and entered the stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The country has undergone earth-shattering changes. However, when we look back on and assess the road of KMT-CPC cooperation that Sun Yat-sen followed in his later years, we can say that his thoughts on a KMT-CPC cooperation were indeed great and that his meritorious deeds in achieving the first KMT-CPC cooperation can never be obliterated. Successors should carry on and develop this to be worthy of the great trust of the times.

#### DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS AT SPRING FESTIVAL FETE

OW192326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese party and government leaders joined more than 150 foreign friends and experts from 28 countries in a reception here this evening to mark the coming Chinese Lunar New Year, which falls on February 2.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, delivered a speech at the reception, which was hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Deng, who is also honorary president of the association, thanked foreign guests for their contributions to China's construction and said she hoped they would register greater achievements in helping China's four modernizations.

Also present were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and other leading members of the association including Xia Yan, Chu Tunan, Zhou Erfu, Wang Fulin and Sun Pinghua. Local artists gave performances of music, dance and acrobatics.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese in a report at 1530 GMT on 19 January adds that two other leading members of the association, Liang Geng and Liu Gengyan, were also present at the reception.]

#### BO YIBO INSCRIPTION FOR SHANXI STATISTICS PAPER

HK190246 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the promulgation of the CPC statistics law, Central Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Bo Yibo has written an inscription for the magazine SHANXI TONGJI [SHANXI STATISTICS]. The inscription reads: Carry forward the fine work style of seeking truth from facts and do a thoroughly good job in statistics work. The venerable Bo's inscription is carried in the magazine's first issue for 1984.

RADIO SPARK ON MASS EXECUTIONS

OW121347 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and young friends, the Chinese people are now being subjected to intense suffering, and some of their families have been ruined or killed. The people suffer not only from natural disasters but more from man-made calamities. According to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, a number of natural disasters, the most serious in the past 5 years, hit various parts of our country in the first 8 months of this year [as heard], including flood, drought and disasters caused by windstorms. These natural disasters caused 6,600 deaths, damaged 35 million hectares of farmland and destroyed or damaged 2.7 million houses. The 18-day heavy rains in Chang Jiang Liyu in the summer of this year forced 2.94 million people to evacuate their homes and caused a sharp reduction in grain production in Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, and Jiangsu Provinces.

Increasingly serious natural disasters have occurred in our country year after year, causing heavy losses in lives and property. In addition to the ecological balance being undermined, the fact that those in power in the party Central Committee have long been wantonly implementing erroneous lines, principles, and policies one after another has much to do with the frequent occurrence of natural disasters. The party Central Committee stubbornly refuses to admit this, but the people with discerning eyes are fully aware of the fact.

Comrades, many people have died as a result not only of natural disasters but of fascist suppression and slaughter by the present ruling clique. Thus, natural and man-made calamities have caused large numbers of unnatural deaths among the masses. Those in power are now suppressing and slaughtering cadres, members of the masses, and young people in a planned, organized, and systematic way. A recent report through the grapevine has exposed the plans and steps of those in power to slaughter people, including the following:

1. The CPC Central Committee has issued a directive on holding trials every 10 days in every county and putting people to death. The directive requires all cities, big, medium or small, to make public the names of those tried, convicted and executed and every county to execute those convicted without exception. It is estimated that as of early October this year more than 60,000 people had been executed in various parts of the country.
2. Mass arrests and executions are being carried out in three stages. In the first stage, major criminals are being executed. In the second stage, those whose cases are less serious and might not be executed, those who acquit themselves in the course of reform through labor, and those who refuse to accept judgment and appeal to a higher court are to be executed. In the third stage, political prisoners are to be executed, including spies, special agents, followers of the gang of four, (?human rights advocates), and all major anti-Deng elements.
3. More people are executed in border and rural areas and towns than in big cities. For example, more than 60 people were executed in a single day in Handan City, Hebei Province, and most of them were young people in their twenties. Directed by the CPC Central Committee, public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs in various localities have arrested innocent people on a large scale to meet the execution quotas set by higher authorities. For example, the execution quota set for the (Pingchuan) commune in Huiyang county, Guangdong Province, is 10 people. To fulfill the quota, cadres of the commune have arrested innocent people, forced confessions from them, and tried them. In Huangshi City, Hubei Province, with a population of 300,000 more than 400 persons have been arrested and given severe sentences. In Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, army troops, public security personnel, police, and militiamen have been dispatched to make large-scale arrests. More than 1,000 people have been arrested in Nanping alone.

4. Those in power are now carrying out large-scale arrests and executions in coordination with the ongoing rectification of the party and its style. Such large-scale arrests and executions are aimed at creating an atmosphere of terror among the cadres and removing all obstacles to the party rectification. The large-scale arrests and executions are measures taken by the Deng-Hu clique to tighten their suppression of the people and to eliminate its opponents following the establishment of the People's Armed Police Force and the Ministry of State Security. The Deng-Hu clique is now carrying out large-scale arrests and executions in the name of cracking down on criminals. Since the party Central Committee's directive calls for promptly and severely punishing criminals and executing those who might not be executed, the socialist legal system has ceased to exist except in name. Lawlessness prevails again. No one knows for sure how many frame-ups and false and wrong cases have taken place.

Comrades, the Chinese people's intense suffering has caused anxious concern among all justice-upholding people throughout the world. Amnesty International sent a letter on 28 October to State Chairman Li Xiannian, calling for an immediate halt to large-scale executions. At the same time, it also condemned those in power for violating the U.N. resolution urging all countries to reduce the death penalty whenever possible in punishing criminals. The struggle waged by the Chinese people against the measures taken by the Deng-Hu clique in ruthlessly killing and suppressing the people has won vigorous support of the justice-upholding people throughout the world. Our young friends, we must resolutely wage our struggles for democracy and human rights. We firmly oppose the barbarous fascist action of ruthlessly killing the people. Our activities are by no means isolated. All justice-upholding people of the world are supporting us. Let us unite as one even more closely and get organized and adopt various ways of waging a tit-for-tat struggle against those fascists who are in power. We must raise our arms and shout: Resolutely oppose the fascist atrocity of killing the people; unswervingly overthrow the Deng-Hu reactionary clique that cruelly butchers the young people.

RADIO SPARK ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

0W131155 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Second installment of report on human rights in China contained in the Amnesty International 1983 human rights report dated 26 October 1983]

[Text] The document also mentioned other editors of unofficial publications who were detained and also treated as political prisoners by the Chinese authorities. Some of them were considered to have been involved in the case of Xu Wenli. These editors were Wang Xizhe in Guangzhou; Sun Weibang, Laos known as Sun Feng, in Qingdao; Fu Shenqi in Shanghai; and (Liu Wenan) in Anyang, Henan Province. These editors either have comrades living in their cities or other places involved with their cases. The report points out that these people were dealt with separately. In other words, they were arrested separately in the cities where they lived. In the period from April to August 1981, more than 25 editors and their supporters were arrested in various cities. Only Xu Wenli, Wang Xizhe, and He Qiu had been tried by the end of 1982. Amnesty International requested that the Chinese authorities release information with regard to Xu Wenli and other relevant prisoners.

In 1982, many other ideological offenders were also reportedly tried in Beijing. They include (Liu Lin), editor of the unofficial publication TANSUO [EXPLORATION], who has been in Beijing since mid-1981. According to a report, he was sentenced to 4 years in jail, and no further information has been released on what crimes he was charged with. In November 1982, five well-known Red Guard leaders were tried. They were arrested in 1978 because of their activities during the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966 through 1968.

No further information about their trials was available as of 1982. In May of 1982, 9 or 10 persons were arrested in Beijing on charges of connections with American teacher Lisa Wichser. After Wichser was released, she said that she had only obtained some unpublished information on China's economy, which cannot be regarded as a state secret. Wichser was detained for several days and then deported from China. Those arrested in this case included her fiance, a student majoring in economics, and eight other students. According to reports, they were still in custody as of the end of 1982 but the charges against them were never published.

As for reform through labor, this is a form of punishment adopted by China, which does not involve judicial proceedings, and has caused many people with different political convictions to fall victim to purges. For instance, in 1980 an artist in Sichuan was arrested by authorities while holding an exhibition of his paintings in Chengdu. Another example, (Tao Zeng), a student at the Changsha Normal College, was arrested in June 1981 for leading a demonstration of students against the school's interference in local elections and was condemned to 3 years of reform through labor.

In September of 1982, Amnesty International appealed to the Chinese authorities to release Liu Qing. Liu Qing, one of the founding editors of SIWU LUNTAN [5 APRIL FORUM] was arrested in 1979 while he was selling copies of the trial record of another editor. In 1980, the authorities sentenced him to 3 years of reform through labor. He was expected to be released in November, 1982. However, he was unexpectedly tried again in mid-1982 in Beijing and was sentenced to 7 years in jail on charges of counterrevolutionary crimes. Because there was no official announcement on this sentence, there is no way to know the details of the trial. However, it is learned that many people are often indicted and tried again on new charges while they were undergoing reform through-labor sentences or after they have completed their terms. Liu Qing was given a new jail term because he, while serving time, wrote a letter to the reform-through-labor farm authorities stating that he was placed in solitary confinement for several months and was beaten after his arrest. The Chinese authorities indicted him again on the grounds of his letter.

Amnesty International has also shown concern over the circumstances of his arrest, which was for political reasons, and over the fact that he was imprisoned without facing a formal trial.

Ken Wanting, the founder of China's League of Human Rights, was arrested in 1979. Even now, he has not been released by the authorities. Why should he be arrested?

From November 1981 to November 1982, a total of 76 people were sentenced to death. Four of them will be executed by hanging within two years. Another 64 people were executed immediately upon sentencing. One of them was a young man under 18 years of age. He exploded a bomb out of revenge, causing one death and 11 injuries. He was sentenced to death in January 1982.

In October of 1982, Amnesty International requested that China abolish the death penalty. It showed grave concern over those who were sentenced to death within the last year, and asked China to provide information on all those who were sentenced to death in China.

Comrades and young people, the above is the Amnesty International 1983 report on human rights in China. Apparently this report has not covered all the facts about the Chinese people's sufferings from fascist persecution. Nor does it report to the people throughout the world about all the tragedies of the Chinese people. However, this report has fully indicated that the struggle waged by the Chinese people by democracy and human rights has not only aroused full attention in the world, but has also won the support of all the world's justice-upholding people. We must take use of all available channels to expose to the whole world the fascist crimes committed by those in power who are frenziedly suppressing and killing people. This report has called on the people in various countries in the world to vigorously support the democratic movement launched by the Chinese people and youths.

RADIO SPARK DOUBTS WISDOM OF FREEING LI SHUANG

OW170125 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Li Shuang, a female painter of our country, was arrested and sentenced to 2 years of reform through labor by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau in November 1981 for maintaining an illicit sexual relationship with Bellefroid, a French diplomat posted at the time in Beijing. In July this year [as heard] under international pressure, she was released, 4 months before the expiration of her term. Furthermore, she was allowed to leave Beijing on 25 November for reunion with her lover in France.

As we remember, Li Shuang was sentenced 2 years ago to 2 years of reform through labor on charges of stealing and selling state secrets to a foreigner in addition to maintaining an illicit sexual relationship with him. After Li Shuang was sentenced, our party Central Committee insisted that she was guilty and that no consideration would be given to whether or not she might be released until she served 2 years of reform through labor. This is why Li Shuang's lover, Bellefroid, kept making malicious remarks about us, vilifying our socialist system and defaming our party. He even threatened us by saying that unless we released Li Shuang at an earlier date and allowed her to go to the United States [as heard], he would expose the dark aspects of us communists by writing and lecturing and condemn us as the most unpopular fascist tyranny in the world since the dawn of human history. Bellefroid also urged the French Government to make strong representations to our State Council.

Not long ago, when French President Mitterand visited our country, he personally requested of Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council that Li Shuang be released before the expiration of her sentence, saying that otherwise China would not be able to gain any benefits from France in the nuclear technology and economic field. This is (?simply an encroachment on) our sovereignty.

Our State Council finally yielded to France's pressure. But no sooner had Li Shuang arrived in Paris on 26 November than she started ruthlessly attacking our party and our socialist system. She abusively denounced the CPC for being more cruel and ferocious than the fascists and even more abusively denounced our party and state leaders for going against the will of the people and depriving the 1 billion Chinese people of their freedom. She even claimed that our party had been leading the broad masses into the abyss of darkness and destruction. Li Shuang also heaped abuse on Comrade Deng Xiaoping for attempting to wipe out those opposing him and to turn China into a fief of the Deng family by carrying out party rectification. She even more bitterly criticized the effort to eliminate spiritual pollution by alleging that today the 1 billion Chinese people, including Deng Xiaoping, were mentally abnormal; [words indistinct] that hating communism bitterly and having no faith in it at all, they all tried to flee abroad at the first opportunity; that Deng Xiaoping's son and daughter, who were staying in the United States, also did not want to return to the country, and that this was also the result of serious spiritual pollution.

By making such remarks, Li Shuang attempted to thoroughly repudiate and totally discredit our party. In view of this, our party Central Committee's decision to release Li Shuang and allow her to leave for France is a wrong one indeed. According to the Beijing grapevine, discerning the party Central Committee's frame of mind of currying favor with France and sensing that the State Council would not be very hard on her, Li Shuang wrote a letter to the party Central Committee before her departure from Beijing. In her letter, she heaped abuse on the party, denounced her 20-month imprisonment as inhuman political persecution, and demanded that the State Council stop the mass slaughter of people in various parts of the country. She held that such mass slaughter would drive large numbers of young people to revolt, make more enemies for the party, cause more people to yearn for Taiwan, and bring ruin upon the party and socialism.

Honestly speaking, we think highly of Li Shuang and respect her. She is only an ordinary woman but has greater courage and insight than most men. She takes a firm stand in conducting herself in society. [words indistinct] We believe that the party Central Committee's decision to allow Li Shuang to go abroad has brought harm to the party and state. We hope that the party Central Committee will release more people from prison, including Wei Jingsheng, Fu Yuehua and (Liu Qing), and allow them to go abroad in order to be fair to them. Thus the masses of people will understand that we released Li Shuang and let her go abroad not just for the purpose of currying favor with France.

Did Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang not openly indicate that 10 million people might emigrate from China to the United States? Why should we care about a few troublemakers such as Wei Jingsheng? Should we be bold enough to do so, foreigners might perhaps speculate that Wang Xuezheng, who recently fled to Taiwan by plane, was sent there by us.

#### RADIO SPARK ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION CRITERIA

OW170341 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Young comrades: One major shortcoming of our party is that it likes to go to extremes. When in power, the gang of four did everything possible to oppose the right and designated as rightists those who they regarded as eyesores. Many people are persecuted. Hua Guofeng, after taking office, wanted very much to show loyalty to Chairman Mao and was thus designated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping as belonging to a "whatever" faction. What does the "whatever" faction mean? It is another name for the ultra-leftists. Hua Guofeng has not been in the limelight for a long time, but the problem of right and left is still plaguing our party like two poisonous snakes. The party Central Committee calls for opposing the left one moment and for opposing the right the next. What on earth is left and what is right? There are no criteria at all. So there is no answer.

Some people say the party Central Committee has never thought of setting up the criteria for determining what is left and what is right. With criteria, it would be inconvenient for the powerholders to punish people at will. Without criteria, they can judge one in terms of the needs of the struggle and designate one as leftist or rightist as they please. Whether it is left or right is not important. What matters is to keep the people within their control and make them serve the interests of a handful. If one does not obey, big clubs will come down from both sides, right and left.

In the past, the problem of left and right did not have definite criteria making it impossible for the people to know which way to go. Now, in the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, again there are no criteria. The people are on tenterhooks.

Many strange things have happened around us in the past few months. Some people have been punished for spiritual pollution for copying a few lines from a love song or conversing with foreigners. Still others have been accused of being spiritually polluted for asking for a small wage increase or for shorter working hours. However, wives of many high-ranking officials play the songs of Taiwan female vocalist Deng Lijun to entertain guests in their living rooms. Many party and state leaders bow their heads before foreigners and scramble to send their children abroad to live degenerate and filthy capitalist lives. They squander funds and never spend money according to regulations. Yet no one dares accuse them of being spiritually polluted. Benefits come with power. The label of spiritual pollution is reserved for party members and cadres as well as the masses.

A few days ago, GUANGMING RIBAO reported that (Lin Ke), secretary of the Beijing Qinghua University party committee, in a recently published talk on eliminating spiritual pollution said: Although Qinghua University is a university of science and engineering, the young students are rather seriously poisoned by various kinds of spiritual pollution.

(Lin Ke) said: In the past year, Qinghua University conducted an investigation on the extracurricular reading habits of students. It was discovered that today's students have wide-ranging interests in outside reading and that the fields involved and volumes read are astonishingly large in number. More than 300 Chinese and foreign novels were checked out daily from the university library alone. Some students read more than 100 novels in a year. Many of these novels spread the bourgeois theory of human nature, personal struggle, the supremacy of love, passive and decadent sentiments, the so-called democracy and freedom transcending classes, liberation of the individual character, human values [words indistinct] and advertised articles and works of modernist philosophy and literature and art.

After reading Comrade (Lin Ke's) talk and turning it over in our minds, we have come to feel increasingly sorry for the present generation of young people. They are accused of violating the taboo of spiritual pollution because they have read a few novels, attached importance to human values, expressed their longing for love and even because they have read some Western literature and art. Are we being treated as human beings?

We still remember that a few years ago a young woman by the name of (Pan Xiao) published an article in ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, in which she asked why the road of life was becoming narrower and narrower. (Pan Xiao) said in her article: I have come to understand the truth that a person, whether to survive or to create, always works subjectively for himself and objectively for others. Like the sun giving out light, it is first of all a necessary phenomenon of its own movement as a star, and its shining over all other things is but an objectively derived phenomenon. Therefore, I think that if every person tries his best to increase the value of his own existence, the advance of human society as a whole will also be inevitable.

(Pan Xiao's) words are like a spring rain falling on our hearts. Yes, as human beings, we have the right to affirm the values of our own existence. Why does this secretary of the Qinghua University party committee regard it as a manifestation of spiritual pollution? Moreover, the Western novels and books were the property of the Qinghua University library. They were loaned to the students, and then the students were accused of being spiritually polluted. Was this not a trap deliberately set to blackmail the people?

#### RADIO OCTOBER STORM BLASTS DENG FOR MASS EXECUTIONS

OW151350 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and fellow battle companions: At Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, the CPC Central Committee recently issued a directive that demanded trials every 10 days and executions in every county. The directive explicitly notes that in the current party rectification campaign, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be taken as the guiding thought in the work of overhauling. In other words, it lays down the criteria upon which to decide who will and who will not be overthrown and executed. Deng Xiaoping's criteria are as follows:

1. All influential people who hinder and jeopardize Deng Xiaoping and his ilk will be overthrown and dismissed from office regardless of their motives and no matter how great their merits, how high their positions and how good their ability and performances have been.

On the other hand, people who resisted and opposed Chairman Mao's important directives in previous campaigns and even dared to step forward to challenge proletarian revolutionaries will be protected and promoted to important posts, regardless of their past performances, as long as they support Deng Xiaoping and his ilk.

2. People within the party who do not go along with Deng Xiaoping's policy and line, thereby obstructing the implementation of his policies, will all be dismissed from their posts.

3. People who have shown loyalty to Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought and who dare to oppose Deng Xiaoping's line and policy will all be overthrown, no matter who they are. The cases against these people may be put aside for a while if they cannot be readily settled. But it is necessary to proceed slowly until they are all settled. First of all, these people should be expelled from the party.

After giving the three criteria mentioned above, Deng Xiaoping went on to specify three phases for mass executions. Phase one: Serious criminal offenders should be executed. Phase two: There should be executions in cases where the offenses are less severe and it is marginal whether to execute. Phase three: All those who oppose Deng Xiaoping should be executed.

At this point, the schemes of Deng Xiaoping and his ilk to consolidate their reactionary rule are obvious to us all. With the usurped powers in their hands they have employed despicable means and done their best to ostracize, attack and persecute cadres who do not follow their instructions or who oppose them. They have created another set of criteria for factional operations and have trained factional forces to implement their ambition to restore capitalism and change dynasties.

Facts clearly testify that the three criteria and three phases laid down by Deng Xiaoping as well as the directive on conducting trials every 10 days and carrying out executions in every county are nothing but efforts to confound right and wrong to confuse the people. Their criminal plot is to fundamentally negate the dominant role of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; overthrow, one by one, the large numbers of leading cadres at all levels who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; and remove the obstacles that hinder their efforts to form factions and restore capitalism.

Comrades, fellow battle companions: The best way to obtain scientific proof is through historical reviews. In the course of the Chinese revolution, from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, the number of cadres in our party has grown from tens of thousands to tens of millions today. Now Deng Xiaoping and his ilk are punishing and killing people by conducting trials every 10 days and carrying out executions in every county. It is absurd and amusing that a fighter staunchly opposed to Chairman Mao is upholding the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We are sure no one is willing to be sacrificed under Deng Xiaoping's three criteria and the directive on conducting trials every 10 days and carrying out executions in every county in the course of party rectification. We must strike back and smash the schemes of Deng Xiaoping and his ilk. We are deeply convinced that if we unite all forces that can be united, we will certainly overthrow Deng Xiaoping and win the final victory in the proletarian revolution.

RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON TIDE IN YUNNAN AGAINST DENG, ILK

OW160241 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Recently, 90 percent of the party members and cadres in the southwestern border region of the motherland, unwilling to follow the orders of Deng Xiaoping and his agents and to serve as executioners who suppress the people, have awakened. Some of them have risen up on the spot to resist and sabotage Deng Xiaoping's party rectification movement, using every means available. Others have simply joined the anti-Deng revolutionary ranks and gone into the mountains to wage armed struggle. Their struggles are not considered to be important earthshaking events, but judging from the actions taken by a large number of cadres and masses in Yunnan to oppose the usurpation of party and state power by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line are clearly determined to persist in the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is very inspiring good news.

As everyone knows, it is an arduous and heavy task to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and accomplish the historical mission of socialist revolution and construction. In undertaking the task, we shoulder heavy responsibilities and are bound to encounter many difficulties. We must thoroughly expose the pseudorevolutionary and sham Marxist features of Deng Xiaoping and his ilk as quickly as possible. We must unite and organize the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers to fight under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and overthrow Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, so that the proletarian party, state and army will truly be in the hands of the proletariat and so the party founded by Chairman Mao and the dictatorship of the proletariat will not change their political color. We must be determined to overcome difficulties and win victories regardless of sacrifices, just as Chairman Mao did in leading the Red Army across snow-covered mountains and marshes in the past, just as we were in waging the war of resistance against Japan in the past, and just as we have been in socialist revolution and construction.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in Yunnan, waging a great struggle against Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, have set a correct example for us. The anti-Deng forces are rolling on with full force throughout the country. They are for us a sure guarantee that we will overcome all difficulties and fulfill Chairman Mao's revolutionary behests. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, emulate the revolutionary spirit displayed by the people in Yunnan, and constantly sum up experience in the new struggle. All Chinese with high aspirations should contribute their strength to defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. There will be countless difficulties and dangers in the course of the struggle against Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, but we should recall that many revolutionary martyrs gave their invaluable lives in order to realize socialist and communist ideals, thus making brilliant history. Today we should carry out the revolutionary martyrs' will and contribute to overthrowing such careerists and conspirators as Deng Xiaoping and his ilk. We should maintain the same vigor and the same revolutionary enthusiasm we displayed in the years of revolutionary war. We should carry forward the death-defying spirit displayed by large numbers of cadres and masses in Yunnan. We should be proud of ourselves when we fight constantly and staunchly to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, we should not only acclaim the anti-Deng Xiaoping struggle being waged by the people in Yunnan, but at the same time we should also urge all anti-Deng forces in China to become a powerful tide to completely wipe out the Deng dynasty.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CYL CONGRESS CLOSING

0W190615 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Congress closed this morning after successfully fulfilling the various tasks as planned. The congress discussed and adopted a work report presented by Shi Zhaobin on behalf of the Sixth Fujian Provincial CYL Committee, and passed a resolution on the report. After full deliberations, the congress elected the Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Committee. A resolution was also adopted on building a green wall of trees along Fujian's coast.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended this morning's closing session and delivered an important speech. The closing session was presided over by Shi Zhaobin. (Ding Fusheng) delivered a closing address, expressing the hope that delegates disseminate the guidelines of the congress among CYL members as soon as they return to their respective units and take resolute action to implement the tasks set by the congress.

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU NONPARTY MEETING

0W150654 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a symposium of nonparty comrades from 10 to 11 January in Nanjing to solicit opinions and suggestions on party rectification. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of various democratic parties of the province, NPC delegates and CPPCC National Committee members in Nanjing, and members of the Standing Committees of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee, totaling more than 80 persons. Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun, Ye Xutai and Luo Yunlai attended the meeting and listened to the participants' opinions and suggestions.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Han Peixin made a report on the party rectification recently carried out by the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and the first batch of units of the provincial-level organs and briefed the participants on the provincial party committee's plan and arrangement for party rectification. He stressed that meetings of the similar nature would be held several more times during the course of party rectification and hoped that everyone would pour out their hearts and speak out without reserve in the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe. Comrades attending the meeting welcomed the provincial party committee's holding of such a meeting to hear nonparty comrades' opinions and suggestions on party rectification and hoped that the comrades of the provincial party committee would strengthen ties with responsible comrades of the democratic parties and nonparty comrades. During group discussions, comrades attending the meeting enthusiastically gave their various opinions and suggestions to the provincial party committee and the departments concerned. A general session was held after the group discussion ended. At the session, those chairing the group discussions, (Chen Shuiheng), (Hang Hongxu), (Xu Xinyan), (Lu Tan) and (Deng Haoming), separately reported the opinions and suggestions put forward by each group. In their speeches, the participants of the meeting expressed their great expectations of the party rectification campaign currently under way. They hoped that party rectification would fundamentally turn the party's style for the better and weed out the three types of persons hiding in the party. All the participants suggested that the provincial party committee should carry out the guidelines of making corrections in the course of party rectification and begin from and do a good job of correcting the unhealthy trends that aroused the strongest reactions to and complaints from the masses.

The comrades attending the meeting also gave their opinions and suggestions to the provincial party committee on issues relating to paying attention simultaneously to party rectification and economic work, further strengthening united front work, continuing to carry out the party's united front policy, nationality policy, policy on religion and policy toward intellectuals, improving various organs' work efficiency and promoting work on culture, education and science and technology.

Comrade Han Peixin spoke at the end of the symposium. He said: Like old comrades and friends talking heart to heart, you have offered many good opinions and suggestions, which will be very helpful in enlightening and educating us. He pledged to sort out and study all the opinions one by one and promptly solve those problems that could be solved now. Those that could not be solved immediately would be solved one by one according to their importance and urgency. He said: In carrying out criticism and self-criticism, the Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee will conduct examinations by taking everyone's opinions into consideration.

#### SU YIRAN SPEAKS AT SHANDONG NONPARTY FORUM

SK190332 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On 17 and 18 January, the provincial CPC Committee invited various democratic parties and nonparty figures to a forum in order to hear their opinions and suggestions on party rectification and to urge them to actively help the provincial CPC Committee in party rectification. The forum was presided over by Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Attending the forum were Lu Maozeng and Li Changan, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Jin Baozhen, director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial CPC Committee.

Also attending the forum were responsible persons of the provincial and Jinan City Revolutionary Committees of the Kuomintang; responsible persons of the provincial and Jinan City branches of the China Democratic League; responsible persons of the provincial and Jinan City branches of the Jiu San Society; responsible persons of the provincial and Jinan City branches of the China Democratic National Construction Association; responsible persons of the provincial and Jinan City Federations of Industrialists and Businessmen; responsible persons of the Jinan City branch of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; responsible persons of the Jinan City branch of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; and well-known nonparty personages of various circles. The total attendance was more than 40 people.

Comrade Su Yiran first briefed the forum's participants on the current situation in studying the party rectification documents among the provincial-level organs and on the future plans and arrangements. He also spoke on the important significance of the current party rectification. He said: Party rectification work has always begun at the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the leading party group of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the leading party group of the provincial People's Government, the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the 24 provincial-level organs' units, which started party rectification before the others. I thirst for hearing nonparty friends' opinions on how to achieve success in our Shandong's party rectification. The current party rectification is a major event which bears on the prosperity or decline of our state, on the well-being of people of various nationalities, and on the vitalization of China. The 10-year domestic turmoil during the Great Cultural Revolution caused serious impurities in our party's ideology, work style, and organizations. Only when we achieve success in party rectification can we lead the people in creating a new situation in the four modernizations.

Comrade Su Yiran stressed: There has been a traditional relationship of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe between our party and all democratic parties and nonparty patriotic figures. I hope you friends here will clear your minds of doubt, speak without any inhibitions, and bluntly put forward the problems existing inside our party.

Comrade Su Yiran also stressed: In the current party rectification, only the problems inside our party will be solved, and all democratic parties will not be required to rectify their work style and organizations.

Also speaking at the forum were Zhang Weicen, chairman of the provincial branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Guo Yicheng, chairman of the provincial branch of the China Democratic League; Xu Meisheng, director of the provincial branch of the Jiu San Society; and (Zhang Xitian), vice chairman of the provincial branch of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. In their speeches, they expressed their strong confidence in the current party rectification and, at the same time, raised some constructive suggestions.

Guo Yicheng said: In the current party rectification, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the principle of making corrections in the course of rectification. Priority should be given to solving one or two problems of interest to the people so as to let the people catch sight of the results of party rectification and then strengthen their confidence in party rectification.

In the forum, Comrade Su Yiran listened to and took notes on the speeches of nonparty friends and warmly talked with them. At the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Su Yiran said: This forum has been a very successful one. The participants have raised many good opinions and suggestions, and many suggestions which could not be heard in the past have been voiced. This has greatly inspired and educated us. The speeches made in the past 2 days have shown that our party and you friends here, indeed, treating each other with sincerity. In the course of party rectification, we will certainly and resolutely work out solutions for your valuable opinions and suggestions so as to effect, as soon as possible, a fundamental turn for the better in party style. At the same time, we will certainly live up to your expectations.

#### JINAN PLA HOLDS RECTIFICATION WORK RALLY

SK200910 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 3 January, the leading organ of the Jinan PLA units held a party rectification mobilization rally at the "Bayi" Auditorium to deeply mobilize the party rectification ideology of the PLA units.

Attending the mobilization rally were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, Xu Zhongyu, Xu Chunyang, and Shen Hongyi, veteran PLA leaders, old party members, old comrades, responsible ~~comrades~~ of the PLA Headquarters, the PLA Political and Logistics Departments, and office part ~~members~~, totaling some 1,500 persons. The mobilization rally was presided over by Comrade Pan Qiqi.

Chen Renhong, political commissar, read the party rectification implementation plans of the Standing Committee and the organs of the Jinan PLA CPC Committee at the meeting and set forth demands on the organs' party rectification work. Commander Rao Shoukun delivered a mobilization report entitled "Persist in High Standards, Set Strict Demands, and Guarantee No Perfumoriness in Party Rectification."

The Standing Committee and the leading organ of the Jinan PLA party committee began their party rectification work in November. In the previous stage, all party members stressed the study of the "decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification" and the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; enhanced their understanding of the great significance of party rectification; staged a struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution; conducted analysis and criticism on bourgeois humanism, the theory of human nature, and the so-called socialist alienation theory; earnestly checked and confiscated pornographic and obscene articles, and ideologically enhanced their ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, thus making a good start for party rectification.

At the mobilization rally, the party committee of the Jinan PLA units called on all party members to persist in high standards, to set strict demands on themselves, and to realistically guarantee no perfunctoriness in party rectification. It also called for further straightening out ideology and understanding, studying documents in a down-to-earth manner, laying a good ideological foundation for party rectification, strictly and conscientiously conducting criticism and self-criticism, doing a good job in eliminating "three types of persons," thoroughly removing hidden perils, implementing the principle of making revisions in the course of rectification, and continuously expanding the achievements in party rectification. Leading cadres must serve as good examples in party rectification, take the lead in studying party rectification documents well, be strict in appraising themselves, take the lead in actively carrying out ideological struggle and in making revisions in the course of rectification, and make positive contributions to consolidating and building the PLA party committee and party organizations at all levels of the PLA.

#### SHANGHAI OFFSHORE OIL SERVICE CORPORATION SET UP

OW171310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Shanghai, January 17 (XINHUA) -- A new corporation was inaugurated here yesterday to provide support services for exploration and development of petroleum resources in the southern Yellow Sea and the East China Sea.

The Shanghai Offshore Oil Service Corporation will supply Chinese and foreign oil companies with helicopters, communications, meteorological information, diving services and land transport, a spokesman said.

It will supply materials, offshore oil production equipment and parts, and help tug oil drilling rigs and vessels, he added. It will also provide fire control, salvage, patrol and anti-pollution services.

The corporation has already held business negotiations with 60 foreign firms, the spokesman said.

#### ZHEJIANG CPC, GOVERNMENT, MILITARY LEADERS MEET

OW180504 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The CPC Committees and Standing Committees of the People's Congresses and the People's Governments of Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City on the morning of 6 January held a military-government forum to thank PLA units for supporting local construction and solicit PLA units' opinions on how to do an even better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military families.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, its Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Government, including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Zhang Zhaowan, Li Dexin, Wang Weicheng, Tie Ying, Wu Zhichuan and Shen Zulun, and the responsible comrade of Hangzhou City, Zhong Boxi, got together with responsible comrades of the PLA Air Force, Ground and Navy units stationed in Zhejiang and those of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District and the provincial Armed Police units, happily chatting with them on the profound army-government friendship. Comrade Wang Fang warmly praised the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang for their contributions to local campaigns to promote material and spiritual civilization and expressed the hope that in the new year army-government and army-people unity will be even more cemented so as to implement even better the program of the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in the socialist modernization drive. Comrade Wang Fang sincerely solicited opinions of responsible comrades of the PLA units on how local governments should support their units.

Responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang, the provincial Military District and the provincial Armed Police units Wang Jiying, Feng Jinmao, Jiang Maobao, Li Zhongwen, Liu Liangyang, Yao Chao, Ren Chengshen and Wu Yi spoke at the forum. They extended heartfelt thanks to the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the Hangzhou City CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Hangzhou City People's Congress and the Hangzhou City People's Government for their support to their units and offered some valuable suggestions and made some demands.

Comrade Tie Ying, in his speech, expressed the hope that in the new year the army and local governments would continue to carry forward fine traditions, support each other and do an even better job in all fields of work.

HAINAN FORUM ON UTILIZATION OF OIL RESOURCES

HK200930 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Summary] "The forum on the technology of utilizing the petrochemical resources on Hainan Island closed in the afternoon on 19 January. The forum was sponsored by the Hainan District Administrative Office."

Experts, professors, and scholars attending the forum inspected the (Fushan) and (Aoxian) oil wells, the (Bohou) oil field, the (Dongchao) reservoir, the (Changpo) open-cut coal mine, the (Guanghua) and (Damao) phosphorus mine, and the ports of Yangpu, Basuo and Sanya, where they made detailed investigations of the geographical conditions, water resources, and transportation facilities. They held that there are broad prospects for the exploitation of the land and marine oil and natural gas resources and there are conditions for building large modern petrochemical bases on Hainan Island. They proposed that the relevant departments at all levels work concertedly to make necessary preparations.

"Lei Yu, director of the Hainan District Administrative Office, attended the forum and delivered a speech. He said: The current forum of the technology of utilizing oil and natural gas resources plays an active role in promoting the development and construction of Hainan Island. With the support and help from experts, professors and scholars of various departments concerned, the development and construction work will be carried out with faster and better results."

GUAN GUANGFU MEETS HUBEI THEATRICAL PERFORMERS

HK140706 Wuhan Hubei Provincial in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Summary] Performances by rural popular opera troupes started in Wuhan yesterday evening. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee attended the performances. The performances are sponsored by the provincial Cultural Bureau in accordance with the instructions issued by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee. "This is a new thing on the provincial cultural front that rural popular opera troupes and peasant actors and actresses are invited to give performances on the large theatrical stage in Wuhan."

After the performances, provincial party Secretary Guan Guangfu received the actors and actresses. He said: "Your performances have reflected the common problems which have occurred in rural areas. Since they are good performances, they should be encouraged again and again."

HUNAN INVESTIGATES 'PERSON OF THREE CATEGORIES'

HK200201 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] On the evening of 17 January, the provincial CPC Committee convened a Standing Committee meeting to study and work out plans for thoroughly investigating the case of (Duan Yuanlai). Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held: (Duan Yuanlai) possesses all the five evils. He is not only a typical example of the people of three categories, but also a hooligan and economic criminal. He is a typical example both in Hunan and in the whole country. To investigate the (Duan Yuanlai) issue thoroughly will greatly help us in doing party rectification work well throughout the province, weeding out the people of three categories, rectifying party work style, and hitting at economic crimes and crimes in depth.

We must grasp firmly the investigation work of the (Duan Yuanlai) case. The focal point at present is to investigate the typical problems and problems during the Cultural Revolution.

Members of the Standing Committee stressed: Regarding the (Duan Yuanlai) case, whoever is involved should be investigated thoroughly. Whatever the result of the investigation, that should be the only result, and we should deal with the problems in the way that they should be dealt with and never be ambiguous.

HUNAN REPORTS ARREST OF TWO KUOMINTANG 'AGENTS'

HK160750 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] The public security organs of Changsha City and Yiyang Prefecture recently arrested, according to law, (Zhou Yi), a Chiang KMT special agent sent into the province, and (Zhou Hui), a hidden special agent. This was achieved after the organs closely cooperated with each other and relied on the masses in carrying out careful detective work and obtaining evidence. The arrests were approved by the procuratorial organs.

The agent (Zhou Yi), who was sent into the province, is also known as (Luo Luo). He is a male, aged 54, and a native of Nanxian County. He attended a university. He was originally a performer with the Changsha Opera Troupe. (Zhou Hui) is a female aged 51, also a native of Nanxian County. These two applied in 1982 and 1983, respectively, to visit Hong Kong to meet relatives, and then return. Having undergone training as special agents and being assigned concealment tasks, they returned to Nanxian County in August 1983. On many occasions they sent intelligence reports to the Chiang spy organs. On 9 December 1983, (Zhou Yi), dispatched by the Chiang spy organs, sneaked into Changsha and other places to develop the spy organization, size up likely targets for inciting defection, collect intelligence, liaise with other secret agents, and engage in other counterrevolutionary crimes. On 11 December, in accordance with instructions from the enemy spy organs, (Zhou Yi) secretly met (Zhou Hui) at a certain teahouse in Changsha, to convey to her the orders of the enemy spy organs, hand over money for expenses, and secretly conspire to continue to collect intelligence on China's political, economic, and military matters and to engage in other counterrevolutionary sabotage activities. They were detected by our public security organs.

YIN FATANG PRESIDES AT XIZANG MEMORIAL MEETING

HK200233 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Summary] A memorial gathering for Xizang Military District Commander Zhang Guirong was held in Lhasa on 19 January. Wreaths were sent by the Operations Department of the PLA General Staff Department, Chengdu Military Region, the Xizang Regional CPC Committee People's Government, People's Congress Standing Committee, and CPPCC, Sichuan Military District, and Xizang Military District. Wreaths were also sent by Chengdu Military Region Commander Wang Chenghan and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng; NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme; and Comrades Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Qie Jinwu, and Sun Yushan.

Present at the memorial meeting were Chengdu Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Wang Jinquan; and responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in Xizang including Yin Fatang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Duojie Caidan, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Duoji Cairang, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Buduoji, Langjie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Peng Zhe, Niu Ruizhou, Zhang Zengwen, Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, Jiang Cuo, Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Wu Changqi), (Liu Yongkang), (Zhang Fengqi), and (Ma Dexue). Regional CPC Committee First Secretary and Xizang Military District First Political Commissar Yin Fatang presided.

Chengdu Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Wang Jinquan read out the message of condolence from the CPC Committee of the Military Region to the CPC Committee of Xizang Military District. Xizang Military District Political Commissar (Wang Xinquan) delivered the memorial speech. He said: "Comrade Zhang Guirong suffered an fatal coronary heart attack due to excessive fatigue when carrying out a mission. He died on 15 January at the age of 49. Comrade Zhang Guirong was a deputy to the Sixth NPC, a member of the Fifth CPC Committee of Chengdu Military Region, a member of the Third Xizang Regional CPC Committee, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of Xizang Military District, and commander of the Military District."

He said: "Comrade Zhang Guirong was a native of Ningcheng County in Liaoning Province. He was born in a poor peasant household in December 1934. He volunteered for the PLA in April 1948, and joined the CPC in 1953. He served successively as a soldier, squad commander, deputy platoon commander, instructor, chief instructor, deputy chief of staff of a regiment, deputy regimental commander and commander, deputy commandant of an infantry school, and deputy commander of a military district."

After paying tribute to the fine qualities of Comrade Zhang Guirong, (Wang Xinquan) said: "While mourning Comrade Zhang Guirong, we must learn from his revolutionary spirit of loyalty to the party and its cause and to the people, and of making untiring efforts for the communist cause. We must learn from his staunch proletarian party spirit and his lofty communist qualities."

He said in conclusion: "While mourning Comrade Zhang Guirong, we should turn our grief into strength. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, Chengdu Military Region, and the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, we should further implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, get a good grasp of the major affair of preparations for party rectification, do a thoroughly good job of grassroots building, accomplish our operational tasks centered on border defense construction, strive to overcome weak points, and create a new situation in all work in the PLA units in the region this year."

HEBEI HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING WORK CONFERENCE

HK190718 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Feng Zongtang and Cheng Jinzhen on 9 January: "The Provincial Family Planning Work Conference Once Again Points Out That at No Time Should Family Planning Work Be Relaxed"]

[Text] The provincial family planning work conference was held in Shijiazhuang from 4 January until today. The conference pointed out that bringing forward the national economy and reducing the birth rate are the two battles the province must fight well in 1984. The specific tasks in family planning work are: to control the natural birth rate to under 1.1 percent, to raise the one-child birth rate to above 75 percent, and to control the multipule birth rate to under 4 percent. The focus of work is to stop the practice of multiple births.

Governor Zhao Shuguang and Vice Governor Li Peng addressed the conference three times. The conference pointed out that in 1983, the province was able to keep in step with the whole country and that inspiring successes were achieved in the national economy. In such an excellent situation, the province also achieved marked successes in family planning work. From January to November last year, 638,000 persons were born in the province, 179,000 persons less than were born in the same period in 1982. The one-child birth rate was 78.33 percent, and 8.15 percent increase over the same period in 1982. The multiple birth rate was controlled to 5.15 percent, 4.03 percent less than in the same period in 1982.

The conference pointed out that by the end of this century, the province's population must be controlled to under 62 million people and that it will not be easy to realize this. In the 18 years from 1965 to 1982, the net increase in the province's population was 750,000 people per year. In the next 18 years, although the basic figure of the province's population will become larger, the net increase must be controlled to under 470,000 people per year. In addition, we will be confronted with a long period of a peak in births. Therefore, the task of controlling the increase in the province's population is very arduous. This year, we must be able to fight the tough battle of family planning well.

- 1) We must strengthen propaganda and education work. We must help the people to break away from the feudal and traditional ideas of "regarding males as superior to females," of "more sons, more happiness," of "having sons to carry on the family line," and of "having sons so as to be looked after when one grows old," and emancipate them from these invisible shackles. We must mobilize the masses to carry out comparison activities, propagate education on basic state policies, propagate the family planning policy formulated by the party and state, and propagate the stipulations in the "Constitution" that both husband and wife have the duty to carry out family planning.
- 2) We must strengthen basic organizational construction and establish a complete and scientific management system. We must do ideological work and technical service work in units at the basic level. This is an important basis for carrying out family planning work well, for implementing the "three main" principles, and for regularizing and organizing family planning work. Village government, urban street offices, and large factories, mines, and enterprises must set up family planning work management organizations. Villages and production teams must assign special persons to be in charge of family planning work, and appropriate remuneration must be arranged for these persons.
- 3) We must implement the principle of taking contraception as the main form.

As we did last year, in 1984 we will focus sterilization work on either the husband or wife who is less than 40 years old and if the family has two children. Women of child-bearing age who have one child must be encouraged to use diaphragms. Pregnancy outside planning must be solved at an early date. 4) We must implement the party's family planning policy in all-round way and propagate and implement the principle of one child per couple, strict control on giving birth to a second child, and a third child is not allowed under any circumstances. In our family planning work we must list those who are entitled to give birth to a second child. The propagation of the one-child rate is a problem that concerns only one generation. But at present, we must stress that each couple can have only one child. 5) We must give different instructions to people with different conditions.

The conference demanded that leading organs at all levels should never relax family planning work and that, as in production, they should do family planning work well.

Present at the conference were administrative commissioners from various localities, mayors, directors of prefectoral and city family planning offices, and responsible comrades of the relevant departments affiliated to the provincial CPC Committee.

#### LI LIGONG ADDRESSES SHANXI PLA COMMITTEE

HK190405 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Recently, the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District held an enlarged session to discuss the issue of further creating a new situation in the PLA units and militia work. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, attended the session and delivered a speech.

He urged the spreading of the experience of Qi County, which organizes activities to make fighters of the PLA units feel at ease. He hoped that the leadership of all military subdistricts would study thoroughly with the prefectoral committees the question of building several countries in each prefecture up to the standard of Qi County within this year. Comrade Li Ligong said: This issue can be no means be accomplished just by holding a meeting, issuing calls, and making a resolution. Instead, it requires us to do popularization work conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner. Furthermore, Qi County must also carry out development, consolidation, and improvement.

#### LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI RURAL WORK MEETING

HK200310 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday [19 January], all participants attending the provincial meeting on rural work held by the provincial CPC Committee listened to reports by comrades from fraternal provinces such as Anhui, Hebei, and others, who passed on their experiences. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and provincial government Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Shenhao, Wang Kewen, Wang Tingdong, Zhang Chengzhen, Zhang Sai, Wu Dacai, Huo Fan, Bai Qingcui, Zhang Weiqing, Guo Yuhuai, and others attended the meeting.

All the participating comrades happily and conscientiously listened to reports delivered by comrades from Sucian Prefecture in Anhui, Lixian County in Hebei, Wuzhi County of Hebei Province, who passed on their experiences. In the speeches, they cited vivid examples and passed on their profound experiences.

The main characteristics of their speeches have shown that they have emancipated their minds, dared to carry out exploration, adhered to the practice of seeking truth from facts and persisted in reforms. They have aroused the enthusiasm of peasants by implementing the party's policy. They have done well in making full use of land and material resources. Therefore, they have promoted an all-round development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

COVERAGE OF FOURTH TIANJIN CPC COMMITTEE

New Municipal CPC Committee

SK180309 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the members of the Fourth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

Wang Yuchun [3769 3768 2504], Wang Yongchen, Wang Chenghuai [3769 2052 2037], Wang Xudong, Bai Hua, Pi Shutong [4122 2885 2717], Zhu Jisheng [2612 4480 3932], Liu Wenfan [0491 2429 5672], Liu Jinfeng, Liu Zengkun, Ji Zenghui, Li Yuan [2621 0626], Li Rui [2621 3843], Li Changxing, Li Zhiqiang [2621 1807 1730], Li Lanqing, Li Shenyuan [2621 0524 6678], Li Ruihuan, Li Huifen [2621 1979 5358] (female), Yang Jingheng, Xiao Yuan, Wu Zhen, Wu Xianzhong [0702 7768 0022], He Guomo, Qiu Yunsheng [6726 0336 4141], Song Guanghai [1345 1684 3189], Song Chuanyi [1345 0278 5030], Song Zhenchun, Zhang Wei [1728 3555], Zhang Shiyong, Zhang Lichang [1728 4539 2490], Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Huaguo [1728 5478 0948], Zhang Haosheng [1728 1170 3932], Zhang Chongzhi [1728 1504 2535], Lu Huansheng [7120 3562 3932], Chen Yiyi [7115 0110 3015] (female), Chen Weida, Chen Zhonghuai [7115 6988 2849], Jin Jiajian [6855 1367 1017], Zheng Wantong [6774 5502 6639], Hao Feng [6787 2800], Hu Xiaohuai, Nie Bichu, Gao Qingqin [7559 3237 3830] (female), Gao Yifei [7559 5065 7378], Guo Yuan [6753 0337] (female), Huang Shuyou [7806 2885 1429], Cao Huoxing [2580 3499 2502], Han Enjia [7281 1869 3946], Cheng Fu [4453 2329], Lu Xuezheng, Tan Songping [6223 2646 1627], Tan Shaowen, Li Qin [7812 2953], Pan Yiqing [3382 5030 3237], Mu Qing [4476 7230], and Dai Kezhong [2071 0344 1813].

CPC Committee Alternates

SK180833 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The names of the alternate members of the Fourth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee are given according to the number of votes they gained. Wang Shuling [3769 3219 3781] (female), Zhang Dinghua [1728 0002 5478], Liang Guoqing [2733 0948 1987], Ding Renlin [0002 0086 2651], Liang Yiding [2733 1150 -- last character "ding" not listed in STC book] (female), Dong Yuhua [5516 3768 5478] (female), Wang Shuming [3769 2885 2494], Hu Zhaogui [5170 0340 6311], Li Qiurong [2621 7264 2837] (female), Lu Guangyin [7627 0342 1377], Liu Hunghua [0491 3163 3189], Wu Shuzhang [0702 1108 4545], and Zhao Yaomin [6392 5069 3046].

Municipal Advisory Committee

SK180447 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the members of the Advisory Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

Yu Zhiyuan, Wang Jinding [2769 6855 7844], Wang Gengxin [2769 1649 6580], Wang Zhenru [2769 4176 1172], Wang Peiren, Wang Yuwen, Hua Shukai [0553 2885 0418], Yin Gan [1438 2413], Feng Dongsheng [7458 2639 3932], Feng Peichang [7458 1014 2490], Qiao Guoquan [0829 0948 6898], Liu Ya [0491 0068], Liu Qian [0491 6197], Liu Gangfeng [0491 0474 1496], Li Ning [2621 1380], Li Wenquan [2621 2429 0356], Li Yongxiang [2621 3057 4382], Li Xianyuan [2621 0341 0955], Li Huabin [2621 5478 1755], Li Kejian [2621 0344 4675], Yang Huijie (female), Yang Liyuan [2799 7812 0626], Wu Lianyun [0702 5114 7189], Zhang Yin [1728 1377], Zhang Bo [1728 0590], Zhang Jianxin [1728 1696 2450], Zhang Huaisan, Zhang Jingjuan (female), Chen Fu, Shao Qinghua [6730 3237 5478] (female), Wu Chengzong [2976 2110 1350], Lin Yuan [2651 6678], Luo Yun (female), Zhao Pu [6392 2883], Hao Tianyi, Hu Pansheng [5170 3140 3932], Liu Feng [2692 1496], Liu Chao [2692 6389] (female), Hou Keyi [0816 1482 1110], Geng Chen [5105 1820], Sang Renzheng [2718 0088 2398], Cui Ximo [1508 1585 7817], Kang Runmin [1660 3387 3046], Yan Yusen [7051 3768 2773], Yan Dunzhan [7051 4163 1455], Xie Yongguang [6043 3057 0342], Liao Douyin [1675 2435 1377], Fan Qingdian, Li Mingzhi [7812 2494 0037].

#### Advisory Committee Leaders

SK180525 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the leaders of the Advisory Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee:

Chairman: Zhang Huaisan.

Vice Chairmen: Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie (female), Wang Peiren.

Standing Committee members: (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Yu Zhiyuan, Wang Jinding [3769 6855 7844], Wang Peiren, Feng Dongsheng [7458 2639 3932], Liu Qian [0491 6197], Li Xianyuan [2621 0341 0955], Yang Huijie (female), Yang Liyuan [2799 7812 0626], Zhang Huaisan, Shao Qinghua [6730 3237 5478] (female), Wu Chengzong [2976 2110 1350], Luo Yun (female), Hao Tianyi, Fan Qingdian.

#### Discipline Inspection Commission

SK180835 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The names of the Tianjin Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission members are given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Ma Weiling [7456 4850 0134], Wang Gang [3769 4854], Wang Zhongxing [3769 0022 5281], Wang Shaowen [2769 0508 2429], Wang Guixian [3769 6311 6343] (female), Niu Zhenxiao [3662 2182 2556], Chou Yong [0092 8673], Shi Lianxi [0670 5571 0823] (female), Bi Fuchun [3968 4395 2504], Qu Gengxin [2575 5087 5450], Liu Jun [0491 0193], Sun Baoshu [1327 1405 2885], Du Minghao [2629 2494 4110], Li Qiang [2621 1730], Li Hanxin [2621 3352 9515], Li Keda [2621 0460 6671], Yang Zhenzhu [2799 2182 3796], Xiao Di [5135 4564], Yu Guixian [7411 6311 0103] (female), Wang Wenguang [3076 2429 0342], Song Zhulin [1345 2612 7207], Zhang Shizhen [1728 1102 3791] (female), Zhang Yuqi [1728 3768 3823], Zhang Zhongkui [1728 0112 7608], Zhang Zhongwei [1728 6988 1218], Zhang Deming [1728 1795 2494], Lin Daizhu [2651 0108 2691], Zhou Yimin [6650 3015 3046], Dan Shu [0830 2579], Lang Weihua [6754 4850 5478], Zhao Yanzhen [6392 6267 3791] (female), Zhong Jianhua [6988 1696 5478], Hou Biao [0186 1753], Hou Xianping [0186 7359 1627], Hou Junyue [0186 1498 1471], Gao Jianxin [7559 1696 2450], Guo Yong [6753 0516], Tang Baoshan [0781 1405 3790], Tan Songping [6223 2646 1627], and Wei Pu [7614 5543].

## Discipline Inspection Leaders

SK180548 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the leaders of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee:

Secretary: Tan Songping [6223 2646 1627].

Deputy secretaries: Hou Xianping [0186 7359 1627], Gao Jianxin [7559 1696 2450], Wang Guixian [3769 2710 6343] (female).

Standing Committee members: (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Wang Guixian [3769 2710 6343] (female), Li Keda [2621 0344 6671], Yang Zhenzhu [2799 2182 3796], Yu Guixian [0151 2710 0103] (female), Hou Biao [0186 1753], Hou Xianping [0186 7359 1627], Hou Junyue [0186 1498 1471], Gao Jianxin [7559 1696 2450], Tan Songping [6223 2646 1627].

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

SK190926 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of personnel appointments and removals adopted at the Seventh Standing Committee meeting of the Tenth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 29 December 1983.

## Appointments:

Zhao Ruji [6392 0320 1015] is vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Song Xinchun [1345 9515 2504] is vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Shao Mugang [6730 3668 1511] is vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Xue Shangen [5641 1424 1869] is vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Zhang Yufu [1728 3768 4395] is vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Shao Kaiwei [6730 1956 3634] is judge of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court.

Jin Huanzhang [6855 3562 4545] is judge of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

Zhang Fuwei [1728 1381 3634] is judge of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

## Removals:

Han Fushou [7281 4395 1108] is relieved of his posts as vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Li Wenxiao [2621 2429 1321] is relieved of his posts as vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Wang Shaomin [3769 4801 2404] is relieved of his posts as vice president of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Zhao Ruji is relieved of his posts as chief judge of the economic court of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee.

Xue Shangen is relieved of his post as deputy judge of the civil court of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court.

Shao Mugang is relieved of his post as deputy chief judge of the first criminal court of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

Zhang Yufu is relieved of his post as deputy chief judge of the civil court of the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

#### TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT CPPCC SESSION

SK200501 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The fifth standing committee session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee was held from 17 to 19 January. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the session. Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the session. Attending were Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, and Chen Ruyu, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee. Also attending was Li Qin, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal CPC Committee.

Comrade Chen Weida said in his speech: The Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee has many competent persons who have done a great deal of important work in the four modernizations drive. If policies are successfully implemented, it will be more conducive for them to make more contributions to the four modernizations with united acts and high spirit. The current work of policy implementation is an aspect of party rectification. It is imperative to implement to the letter the CPC Central Committee's decision. This is a matter of party spirit and a matter of maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee. We should organize a body to carry out to the end the work of policy implementation. At present, close attention should be paid to the implementation of [words indistinct] policy and the policies concerning religion and Overseas Chinese. We should especially attach great importance to the [words indistinct] policy and make a success of it.

Comrade Chen Weida continued: Some veteran experts, professors, and engineering and technical personnel recently retreated from their administrative work on the first line. They have rich knowledge and experiences. We should show deep concern for them. We should organize them to give full play to their role in their own trade so that they can serve the four modernizations and do a good job in passing on their experiences, giving help, and setting an example. Comrade Chen Weida also spoke on current situations, and the work to be carried out this year.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Chen Bing spoke. He pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has attached great importance to the implementation of the policy on united front work. He urged CPPCC members to report problems and offer their opinions frequently. He also urged CPPCC committees to report to the municipal CPC Committee and government on the members' opinions and requests, and help relevant departments to carry them out.

LI LIAN SPEAKS AT HEILONGJIANG RURAL WORK MEETING

SK200505 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] On the morning of 19 January, at the provincial rural work conference, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech entitled "Efforts Should Be Made To Develop a New Situation in the Initial Prosperity of the Province's Rural Areas."

In his speech, Li Lian said: The No 1 document issued in 1984 by the CPC Central Committee is an effective weapon to guide us to further maintain and develop the new situation already created in rural areas. We should comprehensively understand the guiding ideology of the document and conscientiously implement it.

He said: The widespread implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output has lead to the liberation of the productive forces and to the vigorous development of production. At present, our province's rural situation is very good and an initial new situation has already been created. The most important current task is to continually stabilize and improve this system and give further play to the power of party policies. The land contracting period should be set at 15 years or longer. This is an important policy which should be conscientiously propagated and implemented by all localities. Now that the contracting period has been lengthened, the formerly signed land contracts which were unduly decentralized should be rationally readjusted in line with the demands of the masses and the readjustment should be completed this winter. At the same time, the masses should be informed that they are allowed to transfer their land contracts. But, this only encourages the people, instead of forcing them, to transfer their land to those who are good at farming. Efforts should also be made to promote the division of labor and the division of trades. On the basis of household businesses, peasants should be helped to expand their business range and to raise their economic results. With considerably great potential and capacities, the family-based occupations not only have a capacity to develop a traditional labor-intensive agriculture, but also have a capacity of using modern scientific and technological achievements to form a new style of technology and labor-intensive production.

Great efforts should be made to support and develop various kinds of specialized households, to institute various kinds of constructive contracts, and to encourage the circulation and integrations of funds, technologies, and laborers. In our province, it has been a short time since the institution of the family-based contract system and the peasants are not financially solid. Therefore, greater attention should be paid to lightening the added burden on peasants and to helping them increase their abilities to expand reproduction.

Leading the scattered household businesses onto the road of the cooperative economy and establishing a dual economic structure covering the unified and separate management are new models and new features of the cooperative economy in terms of managerial forms. In stabilizing and improving the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output value, we mean to stabilize, improve, and develop such a new type of economic structure. All the occupations which can be developed by one household should be allowed to be developed by all households. Proper services should be organized in a unified manner for the occupations, which are needed by households but cannot be developed by themselves. What is unification? It means to organize services in a unified manner. Cadres at the grassroots level should be educated to acquire a correct understanding of the meaning of this dual economic structure and be educated to really play their role in organizing the policy decisions of a common nature and then hold themselves responsible for the implementation, in serving the contracted peasant households, in initiating new cooperative undertakings, and in readjusting and balancing the incomes of various trades.

Peasants should be organized and guided to work hard in order to become well-off through the practice of rendering quality services to the peasant households who engage in decentralized management.

On the basis of stabilizing and improving the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, rural areas should be guided to develop cooperation in specialized, socialized, and commercialized services. This is an important step to accomplish the general task for the rural work and to build a Chinese-type socialist modernized agriculture.

Li Lian said: Our commodity production is a socialist commodity production. Therefore, it must play its role under the principle of taking the planned economy as the dominant factor with market mechanism as a supplement. Commodity production covers not only production but also circulation. Its value is created in the sphere of production, but becomes effective only through circulation. At present, extensive development of commodity production has just begun in rural areas. However, various kinds of difficulties in selling and buying have cropped up one after another and the contradictions become conspicuous with each passing day. This is reflected in that the original circulation systems do not conform to the new situation. This demands us to speed up the pace of reform in the sphere of circulation, to implement an open-type circulation system which covers various sectors of the economy, various kinds of circulation channels, various managerial forms and fewer circulation links and to further enliven the rural economy. The forces in all fields should be mobilized and organized to gradually establish a relatively perfect system for commodity production and services so as to satisfy the peasants' demands on techniques, supply and marketing funds, storage, processing, transport, plant protection, and supply of market information. This is a task which brooks no delay.

In the future, the development of the foodstuff processing, the plastics processing, the building material industry which uses local materials and other processing industries will have particular great prospects. Development of these rural industries will bring along a group of minor industries. Development of the rural industry will bring along even greater development of the rural commodity production. We must develop the comprehensive agriculture-industry-commerce undertaking so as to promote rural industry. By so doing, we can benefit from both industry and services. In other words, we can kill two birds with one stone and many fields will benefit from these.

To develop commodity production and the socialized service items, it is necessary to speed up the building of small towns. This year, all localities and countries should select some towns to conduct experimental work. The peasants who engage in industrial, commercial, and service businesses should be allowed to settle in the countryside with their grain ration carried so as to gradually build towns into elementary local cultural and economic centers.

Comrade Li Lian said: The more commodity production is developed, the more continuously transformed technologies are needed. Our agricultural technical transformations should not only have Chinese features, but also correspond to the reality of Heilongjiang. In this connection, we should implement the principle of combining biological measures with mechanical measures with the focus on the former. In the course of continually developing the mechanization of agriculture, still greater efforts should be made to build a benign cycle of production, ecology, and economy, to narrow the gaps between our technology and the advanced, and to catch up with the advanced level.

This year, prominence should be given to the cultivation of improved varieties of crops and to the scientific application of fertilizers. In the final analysis, scientific technology is an issue of competent persons. If leaders in all circles fail to understand and immediately grasp this issue, they will affect the work adversely. This is also a dereliction of duty. We should take the long-term interests into account and vigorously reform and develop educational undertakings in order to foster competent persons.

Looking at actual conditions, we should specially attend to carrying out the functions of existing competent persons.

While speaking on the fighting goal for our province's agricultural front, Li Lian said. The gross grain output of the province should reach a stable 30 billion jin this year. The total agricultural output value should reach 13 billion yuan. The proportion of cash crops and diversified economy should rise to 30 percent of the total agricultural output value. The commodity rate of agricultural production should reach over 50 percent. The per capita income of commune members should increase to 350 yuan, and simultaneously we should develop a group of counties like Jilin Province's Huaide and Liaoning Province's Haicheng whose grain and commodity production is well developed.

Li Lian urged: Before and after this Spring Festival, we should link, relay, and implement the guidelines of the national rural work conference and the No 1 document of the central authority, generally conduct a mass discussion on becoming better off through hard work, mobilize every household to map out plans, find avenues and work out measures, and make our fighting goal have a reliable and mass base.

#### GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING STUDY DISCUSSION

SK200601 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On 12 December, the provincial Advisory Commission began the first step of studying the party rectification documents. After individual study, group discussions were held on the morning of 21, 22, and 23 December. The discussions were presided over by the party branch of the temporary organ of the provincial Advisory Commission. Attending and speaking at the group discussions were Li Tao, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, Shen Yue and Zhang Xincun, vice chairman of the commission, Standing Committee members of the commission and 20 other veteran comrades. Through the discussions, they have further enhanced their understanding of the necessity and urgency of party rectification, steeled their confidence in the success of party rectification, and pledged to take active part in it, to raise their awareness in the course of rectification, to enhance their party spirit and, fully playing their role as political advisers and assistants, to support the provincial CPC Committee to make a success of party rectification.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the discussions and introduced the party rectification carried out by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee. He expressed the hope that the Standing Committees of the Provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial CPC Committee would cooperate in some fields and make individual efforts in others to fulfill the tasks for party rectification carried out at provincial leading bodies.

When discussing the ways to prevent perfunctoriness in party rectification, the participants held that efforts should be made to guarantee the following tasks: First, perfunctoriness should be prevented in study. Only when we truly turn the CPC Central Committee's party rectification documents and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun into powerful weapons to unify the ideology of the masses of party members and party-member cadres can we truly guard against perfunctoriness in party rectification.

Second, leading cadres should set themselves as examples. Only when leading cadres truly meet the requirements as set in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification can they enjoy popular trust, be bold and resolute, and have the ability in leading party rectification work. Third, the ideological awareness, revolutionary consciousness, and political initiative of the majority of party members should be remarkably enhanced. Only when the masses of party members enhance their political consciousness, strengthen their sense of party spirit and their sense of organizational discipline and play their vanguard and exemplary role can they comprehensively fulfill the party rectification tasks. Fourth, the "three types of persons" should be resolutely and thoroughly weeded out. The elimination of the "three types of persons" is the key to purifying party organizations. We should fully understand the danger of the "three types of persons" and the complexity of the elimination of them. If we do not eradicate factional interference, the "three types of persons" will be let off very easily. In short, the party rectification tasks are very arduous. They can be fulfilled only through earnest work.

When speaking about correcting the attitude toward party rectification, the participants analyzed the two ideological obstacles of the veteran cadres who have retreated to the second line. One is thinking that since they were persecuted during the "Great Cultural Revolution," they do not have problems to be corrected. The other is thinking that as they have stepped down from leading posts, they had better not meddle in this work. These two ideological obstacles should all be cleared away. The participants held: Although we have retreated to the second line, we should not let our minds retreat to the second line because, as Communist Party members, there is no difference between the first line and the second line. We should not only take active part in party rectification but also play our role as political advisers and assistants and help the provincial CPC Committee achieve a victory in party rectification.

The participants also offered some specific suggestions on how to successfully study party rectification documents.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI MEMORIAL MEETING

HK180559 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Ma Wenrui Attends Memorial Meeting for Liu Jukui, Vice Chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] Liu Jukui, outstanding member of the CPC and vice chairman of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, died on 1 January 1984 at the age of 74. A memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Jukui was held on 8 January in Xian.

Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Bo Yibo, Yang Xianzhen, Li Chuli, Liu Zijiu, Ma Wenrui, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, Li Chingwei, Lu Jianren, Chang Lifu, Qiao Mingfu, Shen Shangxian, and He Chenghua were among those who sent wreaths.

The CPPCC National Committee, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, as well as various democratic parties in our province, some departments directly under the province, and also leading party and government organs in Boai County, Henan Province, the hometown of Comrade Liu Jukui, also sent wreaths.

The memorial meeting was attended by Comrades Ma Wenrui, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, Li Chingwei, Zhang Fanghai, Bai Jinian, Wu Chingyun, Qiao Mingfu, Zhang Hanwu, Sun Zuobin, Hu Zhengping, Liu Gangmin, Kang Jiansheng, Ren Qian, Fan Ming, Fu Daoshen, Xue Daowu, Hu Jingru, Gao Lingyun, Yang Hetong, Yang Bolun, Wu Shengxiu, Zhang Tiemin, Zhang Boxing, Ye Ruihe, Liu Liangzhan, Zhang Wenyi, and Mu Shenggui, as well as more than 200 people of various circles.

Lu Jianren, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the memorial meeting, and Li Xipu, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, delivered the memorial speech. The memorial speech said that Comrade Liu Jukui joined the progressive organization "Anti-Imperialism Alliance" in 1930, entered the Chinese CYL in 1931, and became a member of the CPC in 1933. He served successively as political instructor of the Daoqing detachment of our army in northern Henan, member of the CPC special committee in northern Henan, detachment political instructor of the Shanxi-Henan Military Region, regimental political commissar, military subdistrict commander, political commissar and concurrently prefectural party committee secretary, divisional political commissar, deputy director of the administrative office in northern Sichuan, and vice chairman of the provincial People's Government in Xikang.

The memorial speech said that in more than 50 years of revolutionary struggle, Comrade Liu Jukui had been through several important revolutionary periods and carried out effective work in the construction and consolidation of anti-Japanese base areas in Taiyue and northern Henan, in the liberation of central China as well as in the advance toward the great southwest, the suppression of bandits and struggle against local despots, the democratic setting up of political power, the resumption and development of production, and the development of the united front as well as people's consultative work. He was steadfast in his stand, clearcut, open and above board, selfless and fearless, devoted to public duty, and consistent in battle as long as he lived. He had the unyielding integrity as well as lofty moral character of a communist, and he dedicated the energy of his whole life and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the party and the people. In mourning the death of Comrade Liu Jukui, we must emulate his revolutionary spirit, lofty moral character, and fine work style. Let us be of one heart and one mind, unite as one, and exert ourselves to build China into a strong, modern, highly civilized, and democratic socialist country.

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